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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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No. 1.

LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JUDGE WILLIAM
JOHNSON.¹

Addressed: The honorable

JUDGE WILLIAM JOHNSON

CHARLESTON S. C.

Monticello. June 12. 23.

Dear Sir

Our correspondence is of that accommodating character which admits of suspension at the convenience of either party, without inconvenience to the other, hence this tardy acknowledgement of your favor of April 11. I learn from that with great pleasure that you have resolved on continuing your history of parties. our opponents are far ahead of us

¹ This letter was found among the papers of the late Hon. Edward McCrady, Judge Johnson's nephew and executor, and by his son, Gen. Edward McCrady, presented to the South Carolina Historical Society, of which he is president. The letter covers eight pages of note paper, is in an excellent state of preservation, and the handwriting is very neat and plain, despite the pains in the wrists of which Mr. Jefferson complained at the end of the letter. Judge Johnson, to whom the letter was addressed, was born in Charleston, S. C., December 27th, 1771, and was the son of William Johnson, the Revolutionary patriot; was graduated at Princeton with the first honors of his class in 1790; studied law under Gen. C. C. Pinckney, and was admitted to the bar in 1793; was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1794, and was re-elected in 1796, and was chosen

in preparations for placing their cause favorably before posterity. yet I hope, ever from some of them the escape of precious truths in angry explosions, or effusions of vanity which will betray the genuine monarchism of their principles. they do not themselves believe what they endeavor to inculcate, that we were an opposition party, not on principle, but merely seeking for office. the fact is that, at the formation of our government, many had formed their political opinions on European writings and practices, believing the experience of old countries, and especially of England, abusive as it was, to be a safer guide than mere theory. the doctrines of Europe were that men in numerous associations cannot be restrained within the limits of order and justice but by forces physical and moral wielded over them by authorities independent of their will. hence their organisation of kings, hereditary nobles, and priests. still further to constrain the brute force of the people, they deem it necessary to keep them down by hard labor, poverty and ignorance, and to take from them, as from bees, so much of their earnings as that unremitting labour shall be necessary to obtain a sufficient surplus barely to sustain a scanty and miserable life. and these earnings they apply to maintain their privileged orders in splendor and idleness, to fascinate the eyes of the people, and excite in them an humble adoration and submission as to an order of superior beings. Altho' few among us had gone all these lengths of opinion, yet many had advanced, some more, some less on the way. and, in the Convention which formed our government, they endeavored to draw the cords of power as tight

Speaker of that House, being then only twenty-six; was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of South Carolina during this term of service in the House; and on March 6th, 1804, at the age of thirty-two, was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He served upon the Supreme Bench for over thirty years, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 11th, 1834. He edited "The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Nathanael Greene," with annotations (2 vols., Charleston, 1822), the most complete account of the War of the Revolution in South Carolina extant.

as they could obtain them, to lessen the dependance of the general functionaries on their constituents, to subject to them those of the states, to weaken their means of maintaining the steady equilibrium which the majority of the Convention had deemed salutary for both branches general and local. to recover therefore in practice the powers which the nation had refused, and to warp to their own wishes those actually given, was the steady object of the federal party. ours, on the contrary, was to maintain the will of the majority of the Convention, and of the people themselves. we believed with them that man was a rational animal. endowed by nature with rights, and with an innate sense of justice, and that he could be restrained from wrong, & protected in right, by moderate powers, confided to persons of his own choice, and held to their duties by dependance on his own will. we believed that the complicated organisation of kings, nobles, and priests was not the wisest nor best to effect the happiness of associated man; that wisdom and virtue were not hereditary; that the trappings of such a machinery consumed, by their expence, those earnings of industry they were meant to protect, and, by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance. we believed that men, enjoying in ease and security the full fruits of their own industry, enlisted by all their interests on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves and to follow their reason as their guide, would be more easily and safely governed than with minds nourished in error, and vitiated and debased, as in Europe, by ignorance, indigence and oppression. the cherishment of the people then was our principle, the fear and distrust of them that of the other party. composed, as we were, of the landed and laboring interests of the country, we could not be less anxious for a government of law and order than were the inhabitants of the cities, the strongholds of federalism. and whether our efforts to save the principles and form of our constitution have not been salutary, let the present republican freedom,

order and prosperity of our country determine. history may distort truth, and will distort it for a time, by the superior efforts at justification of those who are conscious of needing it most. nor will the opening scenes of our present government be seen in their true aspect until the letters of the day, now held in private hoards, shall be broken up & laid open to public view. what a treasure will be found in Gen^l Washington's cabinet, when it shall pass into the hands of as candid a friend to truth as he was himself? when no longer, like Cæsar's notes and memorandums in the hands of Anthony, it shall be open to the highpriests of Federalism only, and garbled to say so much, and no more than suits their views?

With respect to his farewell Address, the authorship of which, it seems, there are conflicting claims, I can state to you some facts. he had determined to decline a reelection at the end of his first term, and so far determined that he had requested mr Madison to prepare for him something valedictory to be addressed to his constituents on his retirement. this was done: but he was finally persuaded to acquiesce in a second election, to which no one more strenuously pressed him than myself, from a conviction of the importance of strengthening, by longer habit, the respect necessary for that office, which the weight of his character only could effect, when, at the end of his second term, his Valedictory came out, mr. Madison recognised in it several passages of his draught, several others we were both satisfied were from the pen of Hamilton, and others from that of the President himself. these he probably put into the hands of Hamilton to form into a whole, and hence it may all appear in Hamilton's handwriting, as if it were all of his composition.

I have stated above that the original objects of the Federalists were

1. to warp our government more to the form and principles of monarchy, &

2. to weaken the barriers of the state governments as co-ordinate powers.

in the first they have been so compleatly foiled, by the universal spirit of the nation, that they have abandoned the enterprise, shrunk from the odium of their old appellation, taken to themselves a participation of ours, and under that pseudo-republican mask, are now aiming at their second object, and strengthened by unsuspecting, or apostate recruits from our ranks, are advancing fast towards an ascendancy. I have been blamed for saying that a prevalence of the doctrines of Consolidation would one day call for reformation, or *revolution*. I answer by asking if a single state of the Union would have agreed to the constitution had it given all powers to the General government? if the whole opposition to it did not proceed from the jealousy and fear of every state of being subjected to the other states in matters merely it's own? and if there is any reason to believe the states more disposed, now than then, to acquiesce in this general surrender of all their rights and powers to a Consolidated government, one and undivided?

You request me confidentially to examine the question whether the Supreme court has advanced beyond it's constitutional limits, and trespassed on those of the State authorities? I do not undertake it, my dear Sir, because I am unable. age, and the wane of mind consequent on it have disqualified me from investigations so severe, and researches so laborious. and it is the less necessary in this case as having been already done by others with a logic and learning to which I could add nothing. on the decision of the case of Cohens v. the State of Virginia, in the Supreme court of the U. S. in March 21. Judge Roane, under the signature of Algernon Sidney, wrote for the Enquirer a series of papers on the law of that case. I considered these papers maturely as they came out, and confess they appeared to me to pulverise every word which had been delivered by Judge Marshall of the extrajudicial part of his opinion; and all was

extrajudicial, except the decision that the act of Congress had not purported to give to the corporation of Washington the authority claimed by their lottery law of controuling the laws of the states within the states themselves. but, unable to claim that case, he could not let it go entirely, but went on gratuitously to prove that, notwithstanding the XIth amendment, of the constitution a state *could* be brought, as a defendant, to the bar of his court. and, again, that Congress might authorise a corporation of it's territory to exercise legislation within a state, and paramount to the laws of that state. I cite the sum and result only of his doctrines, according to the impression made on my mind, at the time, and still remaining. if not strictly accurate in circumstance, it is so in substance. this doctrine was so compleatly refuted by Roane, that if it can be answered, I surrender human reason as a vain and useless faculty, given to bewilder, and not to guide us. and I mention this particular case, as one only of several, because it gave occasion to that thoro' examination of the constitutional limits between the General and state jurisdictions which you have asked for. there were two other writers in the same paper, under the signatures of Fletcher of Saltown, and Somers, who in a few essays presented some very luminous and striking views of the question. and there was a particular paper which recapitulated all the cases in which it was thought the federal court had usurped on the state jurisdictions. these essays will be found in the Enquirers of 21. from May 10. to July 13. it is not in my present power to send them to you; but if Ritchie can furnish them, I will procure and forward them. if they had been read in the other states, as they were here, I think they would have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine. the subject was taken up by our legislature of 21-22. and two draughts of remonstrances were prepared and discussed. as well as I remember there was no difference of opinion as to the matter of right; but there was as to the expediency of a remonstrance at that time, the general mind

of the states being then under extraordinary excitement by the Missouri question; and it was dropped on that consideration. but this case is not dead, it only sleepeth. the Indian chief said he did not go to war for every petty injury by itself; but put it into his pouch, and when that was full, he then made war. thank heaven we have provided a more peaceable and rational mode of redress.

This practice of Judge Marshall, of travelling out of his case to prescribe what the law would be in a moot case not before the court, is very irregular and very censurable. I recollect another instance, and the more particularly perhaps, because it in some measure, bore on myself. among the midnight appointments of mr Adams were commissions to some federal justices of the peace for Alexandria. these were signed and sealed by him, but not delivered. I found them on the table of the department of State, on my entry into office, and I forbade their delivery Marbury, named in one of them, applied to the Supreme court for a mandamus to the Secretary of state (mr Madison) to deliver the commission intended for him. the court determined, at once, that, being an original process, they had no cognisance of it; and there the question before them was ended. but the Chief Justice went on to lay down what the law would be, had they jurisdiction of the case: to wit, that they should command the delivery. the object was clearly to instruct any other court having the jurisdiction, what they should do, if Marbury should apply to them. besides the impropriety of this gratuitous interference, could any thing exceed the perversion of law? for if there is any principle of law never yet contradicted, it is that delivery is one of the essentials to the validity of a deed. altho' signed and sealed, yet as long as it remains in the hands of the party himself, it is in fieri only, it is not a deed, and can be made so only by his delivery. in the hands of a third person it may be made an escrow; but whatever is in the executive offices is certainly deemed to be in the hands of the President, and in this case was actually

in my hands, when I countermanded them because there was as yet no Secretary of state. yet this case of Marbury and Madison is continually cited by bench and bar, as if it were settled law, without any animadversion on it's being merely an obiter dissertation of the Chief Justice.

It may be impracticable to lay down any general formula of words which shall decide at once, and with precision in every case, the limit of jurisdiction. but there are two Canons which will guide us safely in most of the cases. 1. the capital and leading object of the Constitution was to leave with the states all authorities which respected their own citizens only, and to transfer to the U S. those which respected citizens of foreign, or other states: to make us several as to ourselves, but one as to all others. in the latter case then constructions should lean to the general jurisdiction; if the words will bear it; and in favor of the states in the former, if possible to be so construed. and indeed, between citizen and citizen of the same state, and under their own laws, I know but a single case in which a jurisdiction is given to the general government. that is where anything but gold or silver is made a lawful tender or the obligation of contracts is any otherwise impaired. the separate legislatures had so often abused that power, that the citizens themselves chose to trust it to the General, rather than to their own special authorities. 2. on every question of construction, carry ourselves back to the time when the Constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was past. let us try Cohen's case by these Canons only, referring always however, for full argument, to the essays before cited.

1. it was between a citizen and his own state, and under a law of his state. it was a domestic case therefore, and not a foreign one.

2. can it be believed that under the jealousies prevailing

against the powers of the General government, at the adoption of the constitution, the states meant to surrender the authority of preserving order enforcing moral duties, and restraining vice within their own territory? & this is the present case, that of Cohen being under the antient and general law against gaming? Can any good be effected by taking from the states the moral rule of their citizens, and subordinating it to the general authority, or to one of their corporations, which may justify forcing the meaning of words, hunting after possible constructions, and hanging inference on inference, from heaven to earth, like Jacob's ladder? such an intention was impossible, and such a licentiousness of construction and inference, if exercised by both governments, as may be done with equal right, would equally authorize both to claim all powers, general and particular, and break up the foundations of the Union. laws are made for men of ordinary understanding, and should therefore be construed by the ordinary rules of common sense. their meaning is not to be sought for in metaphysical subtleties, which may make any thing mean every thing or nothing, at pleasure. it should be left to the sophisms of advocates, whose trade it is, to prove that a defendant is a plaintiff, altho' dragged into court, *torto collo*; that a power has been given, because it ought to have been given, *et alia talia*. the states supposed that by their 10th amendment they had secured themselves against constructive powers. they were not lessoned yet by Cohen's case, nor aware of the slipperiness of the Eels of the law. I wish for no straining of words against the general government, nor yet against the states. I believe the states can best govern our home concerns, the general government our foreign ones. I wish therefore to see maintained that wholesome distribution of powers established by the constitution for the limitation of both: & never to see all offices transferred to Washington, where, further withdrawn from the eyes of the people, they may more secretly be bought and sold as at market.

But the Chief Justice says 'there must be an ultimate

Arbiter somewhere.' true, there must: but does that prove it is either party? The ultimate arbiter is the people of the Union, assembled by their deputies in Convention, and at the call of Congress, or of two thirds of the states. let them decide to which they meant to give an authority claimed by two of their organs. and it has been the peculiar wisdom & felicity of our constitution, to have provided this peaceable appeal where that of other nations is at once to force.

I rejoice in the example you set of seriatim opinions. I have heard it often noticed, & always with high approbation. some of your brethren will be encouraged to follow it occasionally; and in time it may be felt by all, as a duty, and the sound practice of the primitive court be again restored. why should not every judge be asked his opinion, and give it from the bench, if only by yea, or nay? besides ascertaining the fact of his opinion, which the public have a right to know, in order to judge whether it is impeachable or not, it would shew whether the opinions were unanimous or not, and thus settle more exactly the weight of their authority. the close of my second sheet warns me that it is time now to relieve you from this letter of unmerciful length. indeed I wonder how I have accomplished it, with two crippled wrists, the one scarcely able to move my pen, the other to hold my paper. but I am hurried sometimes beyond the sense of pain when unbosoming myself to friends who harmonise with me in principle. you and I may differ occasionally in details of minor consequence, as no two minds, more than two faces, are the same in every feature. but our general objects are the same, to preserve the republican form and principles of our constitution, and cleave to the salutary distribution of powers which that has established. these are the two sheet-anchors of our Union. if driven from either, we shall be in danger of foundering. to my prayers for it's safety and perpetuity, I add those for the continuation of your health, happiness and usefulness to our country.

TH : JEFFERSON.²

Endosed: Answered.

² Jefferson's autograph is also in the left upper corner of the wrapper, just above the address.

THE MISSION OF COL. JOHN LAURENS TO EUROPE IN 1781.¹

[The history of the diplomatic work of Col. John Laurens in Europe in 1781 has never been fully or correctly told, because many of his papers have never been accessible to students. Some of them were published in Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, and in The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, a government publication edited by Francis Wharton (Washington D. C., 1889.); others appeared in the published writings of Washington, and others have appeared in more or less curtailed form in the published correspondence of Franklin, Izard and others. In 1867 the Bradford Club, of New York, published a limited edition of eighty copies of "The Army Correspondence of Colonel John Laurens, in the years 1777-8," consisting of the "letters addressed to his father Henry Laurens president of Congress." These letters were edited by Wm. Gilmore Simms who prefaced them with a memoir of Col. Laurens. The papers here given relate entirely to his mission to Europe in 1781, and will be found to supply many valuable connecting links in the history of that mission. These papers were preserved and arranged by Henry Laurens, the father of Col. John, and most of them bear endorsements in the handwriting of

¹John Laurens was born in South Carolina in 1755; was educated in England and France; served on the staff of Gen. Washington during the Revolution; served with Maj. Gen. Lincoln in South Carolina in 1779, and was wounded at Coosawhatchie bridge; was a special envoy to France in 1781; returned to America at the end of the year and took part in the campaign in South Carolina in 1782; was killed in a fight with the British at Chehaw Neck, on Combahee River, August 27th. 1782.

In McClure's Magazine for December 1899, Mr. James Barnes published an article on Col. Laurens which he intended to be complimentary but which really is not, and which does not give the true account of that noble young man's life and public services.

Henry Laurens. All words of explanation by the editor are put in *italics*, and all editorial comments and numbers at the heads of papers are put in brackets]

[1.]

Sir

Sensible that the duties to which a citizen is called by his country ought in general to be considered as indispensable—I should not ask permission of Congress to decline the commission which your Excellency announced to me in your letter of the 14th if particular circumstances in my case did not create an exception to the general rule and justify the measure—

Congress have it in their power on the present occasion to command the services of a man superiorly qualified in every respect to accomplish the object in view—a firm persuasion that the public interest will be promoted by his appointment—and a hope of being useful in the military line to which my studies have been principally directed—dictate my conduct.

My motives being those of the general good to which I profess myself devoted—will not I hope be disapproved by Congress—give me leave to assure you Sir that I entertain the most grateful sense of the honor intended me—and that I am with the most profound respect & esteem

Your Excellencys

most obed^t Serv^t

JOHN LAURENS.

His Excellency The president of Congress.

Endorsed: Copy of a letter to Congress containing an intended Resignation from J. L. in Decem^r 1780 or January 1781—

Endorsed also: An intended resignation To Congress in Decem^r 80 or Jan^r 81

[2.]

Sir,

I have received Your Excellencys letter of the 14th inst. with the act of Congress of the 11th signifying my appointment to the office of Envoy to the Court of Versailles.

At the same that I feel myself inspired with the warmest sentiments of gratitude for this honorable testimony of their confidence—I cannot forbear regretting that a man of greater abilities and experience in affairs—did not unite their suffrages in this important business—and confess my preference for a line of service to which my studies have been almost exclusively directed—

As the Commission however has assumed the form of an indispensable duty—I beg leave to assure Congress of my devotion to the public interest—and request to be honored with their farther orders and instructions.

I am with the most profound respect and esteem

Your Excellencys

most obed^t Serv^t

JOHN LAURENS.²

Endorsed : To Congress in December. 1780

Endorsed also : Copy of a letter from J. L. to Congress on his appointm^t as Envoy to France——
written in Decem^r 1780——

²It would seem that this was the letter sent to Congress; that the first was written but suppressed and the above letter then written and sent.

[3.]

Philadelphia January 1. 1781.

Sir,

You will receive herewith enclosed, a special Commission as Minister to the Court of Versailles,³ as also two Letters under seal addressed to his most Christian Majesty,⁴ with Copies of both Letters for your Information.

Likewise Instructions for your Government on the Subject of your Mission, of the 23^d & 27th of December last,⁵ with Copies of Instructions to Doctor Franklin of the 28th of November & 27th of December ult^o on the same Subject⁶ for your Information; and an Estimate of the Aids requested from his most Christian Majesty

My warmest Wishes for your Prosperity, Safety and Success attend you

I am Dear Sir

with much Esteem. & regard

your most obedient

& most humble Servant

SAM. HUNTINGTON President

The Honorable

JOHN LAURENS Esquire

Endorsed : From

THE PRESID^t OF CONGRESS.

Endorsed also :

SAM^l HUNTINGTON

1st Jan^y 1781. ———

³See Wharton's Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence, vol. 3, p. 374. ⁴The first of these letters will be found in the work just mentioned, vol. 4, p. 157. ⁵Ibid pp. 205 and 212. Jared Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, Vol. IX, pp. 199 and 201. ⁶Wharton, 4, pp. 163 and 211.

[4.]

[SEAL.] The United States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts bay, Rhode Island & providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, Delaware, Maryland Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia in Congress assembled.——

To JOHN LAURENS Esquire Greeting.—

We reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, zeal, prudence and abilities have nominated and constituted, and by these presents do nominate and constitute you our Minister for the Special purpose of proceeding to the Court of Versailles, and representing to his Most Christian Majesty the present State of our public affairs, with the necessity and mutual advantage of his maintaining a naval Superiority in the American Seas, and also of Soliciting from him and forwarding to the United States, certain aids in money and Stores according to an Estimate herewith delivered to you, the better to enable us to prosecute the war with vigor, and co-operate with the arms of our ally with effect. WITNESS His Excellency Samuel Huntington Esquire President the twenty third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty, and in the fifth year of our Independence.——

SAM. HUNTINGTON President

Attest

CHAS THOMSON Secy.

Endorsed: The United States of America in Congress

to

JOHN LAURENS Esq^r Commission of Special Minister at the Court of France 23^d December 1780.

Endorsed also: Commission

[5.]

Great and beloved friend

The United States of America in Congress Assembled impressed with the magnanimity of your majesty and of the repeated proofs you have given of your friendly disposition towards us and also feeling the necessity of giving your majesty full information of the present state of our affairs have appointed the hon^{ble} John Laurens Esq^r lieutenant Colonel in the army of these states to repair to your Court in quality of minister to solicit the aids requested by us: And that he may give your majesty more particular & further assurances of the high regard we continue to entertain for your Majesty. We beseech your majesty to give entire credit to everything he shall deliver on our part especially when he shall assure you of the height of our friendship. And we pray God that he keep your majesty in his most holy protection

Done at Philadelphia [*torn*]*Endorsed*: Copy of letter of credence

Endorsed also: Copy of a letter of credence to the French King delivered by J. L.

[6.]

On public Service

Addressed: Lt Col: JOHN LAURENS

Philadelphia

(War office)

War office Jany 2^d 1781

Sir

The Board not having the Business of the Estimate on which you consulted them expressly committed to them by Congress cannot give you any official Directions. They only expressed their Opinion which they now repeat. That it

appeared to them to be the Intentions of Congress that all the articles procured in France as Part of the first Estimate should be credited to that Estimate & the Ballance only applied for & the whole forwarded—That the Estimate now delivered you contains what are deemed the most essential Articles but as you will be on the spot it will be adviseable that you should have discretionary Powers to judge of the Articles more particularly necessary for the service & of this your Knowledge of the Army & American Operations will enable you to form a just judgment. This being merely our opinion if you do not consider it as sufficiently directory you will be pleased to consult Congress upon the occasion.

We are Sir

with much Esteem

your very obed Servants

RICHARD PETERS

By order & in Behalf of Board

L^t Col LAURENS.

Endorsed : From the Board of War signed Richard Peters
War Office 2^d Jan^y 1781——

Endorsed also : from the

Board of War

Jan^y 2nd 1781

[7.]

Philadelphia January 12. 1781

Sir,

You will receive enclosed, a Letter under flying Seal, addressed to the Count de Vergennes on your Behalf, which was prepared before you left this City.

I have also herewith enclosed, two Packets, the one for M^r Adams, the other for M^r Dana, which I must beg may be made your peculiar Charge—It is needless to remind you these Despatches should be placed in a Situation to be sunk in Case of Capture

I have written to Governor Hancock to afford any Assistance that may be necessary in fitting the Alliance Frigate for her Voyage without Loss of Time—

I have the Honor to be
with great respect
Sir

your most obedt and hbble servant

SAM. HUNTINGTON

The Hon^{ble}

JOHN LAURENS.

Endorsed : From

THE PRESID^t OF CONGRESS

Jan^y 12. 1781.

Endorsed also : SAM^l HUNTINGTON Philadelphia

12th Jan: 1781—

[8.]

(public service)

Addressed : The Hon^{ble}

JOHN LAURENS Esq^r.

Boston

(War office)

War office Jany 19. 1781.

Sir

The Board having received a Letter from General Knox wherein he represents that "In Case of a Siege or any arduous operation relative to it Eight Inch Howitz would be peculiarly serviceable & that we are extremely deficient in this species of ordnance & he is extremely anxious to have twelve or fifteen more" & on the said Letter being communicated to Congress they were pleased to direct "That it be recommitted to the Board & that they take Order for having imported from France with all convenient speed the Brass Howitzers mentioned in Brig^r Gen^l Knox's Letter" we in Consequence

of these orders request you will be pleased to add to the Estimate now in your Possession of Articles to be procured in France the Numberg Brass eight Inch Howitz mentioned by Gen^l Knox & let them be sent to America with all convenient Speed. We shall be obliged by your Acknowledgment of the Receipt of this Letter that we may be ascertained of its arriving to your Hands

We have the Honour to be
with much Esteem
your obed Servant

RICHARD PETERS.

By order

You will please advert that
the Howitz are to be made agreeable
to English Measure to suit the
Shells we have had cast in America }

HON. JOHN LAURENS, Esqr.

Endorsed: The Board of War
Jan^y 19. 1781.

Relating to procuring Howitzes for the American Service,
signed RICH^d PETERS—

[9.]

Addressed: To Colonel

HENRY⁷ LAURENS

Boston

le 1^{er} Février, 1781.

Mon bon et Respectable ami,^s

Souvenez-vous que si vous Débarquez à L'Orient à 4 mille de là vous trouverez la famille de l'homme qui vous aime avec le

⁷The contents of this letter very clearly show that the writer made a slip of the pen in writing Henry for John.

^s TRANSLATION BY PROF. THOMAS della TORRE : (1899)

February 1st, 1781.

My good and respected friend,

Remember that, if you land at L'Orient, you will find four miles from there the family of the man who loves you most devotedly

plus dévoté. (?) Souvenez-vous de mander à votre père que tant que l'âme battra dans le corps de Duplessis, il se resouviendra de ses bontés. Souvenez-vous de lui mander que son fils D'adoption l'aime autant que celui qui lui a été donné par la nature. Souvenez vous qu'il faut à paris aller voir M. De Gribeauval⁹ Generallissimo D'Artillerie à qui j'écris, et qui vous recevra à bras ouvert; allez aussi voir le M^{is} de Puysegur⁹ petit fils du Maréchal, je lui écris aussi et

Remember to write (tell) your father that as long as Du Plessis' heart beats in his breast he will recall his goodness. Remember to tell him that his adopted son loves him as devotedly as the son whom Nature has given him. Remember, too, that when you are in Paris you must go to see M. de Gribeauval, General-in-Chief of Artillery, to whom I am now writing. He will receive you with open arms. Call also on the Marquis de Puysegur, grandson of the Maréchal, to whom I am writing also. I must tell you that I owe him more than my life. You and he are the two men I love the most tenderly. Remember finally that I love you with my whole soul, and would wish your happiness at the sacrifice of my own; that neither time nor place will ever lessen the tender friendship which I have sworn you. Remember, my good friend, that I am sensitive, and that any coolness on your part would make me equally unhappy. Yes, my dear LAURENS, you know that honour has always been my guide. Well—I swear to you on my honour that I would shed my blood—yes, the last drop of my blood—with joy and ———? for you and your respected father. May you both be happy. Tears fall from my eyes as I write.

Your friend always,

MAUDUIT.

Write me from Boston before leaving there, and don't forget. If ————— can be of any use to you, don't hesitate to ask my father for it. The letter I now write you quite entitles you to do so, and will be his guarantee. There is a bill of exchange for 4000 francs ? } in the letter I am writing to my sister. Open the letter if you
livres ? }

need the money; it is at your service. M. Coissy (?), your travelling companion, is a man of great worth, and an altogether charming fellow. Every one here, high and low, is devoted to him, and we see him leave with regret. I wish you both a pleasant voyage (?) He (Coissy) can be of service to you there; he knows the ground, and all the best people. I owe him much. He has a real friendship for me, and I think I can answer for it that you may apply to him with confidence.

⁹ The names Gribeauval and Puysegur may be found in any Dictionary of Biography (French).

vous préviens que je lui dois plus que la vie. Vous et lui êtes les 2 hommes que j'aime le plus tendrement. Souvenez vous enfin que je vous aime de toute mon âme, que je voudrois votre bonheur aux dépends (dépens) Du mien, que les lieux, les temps ne diminueront jamais la tendre amitié que je vous ai voué—Souvenez-vous, mon bon ami, que j'ai l'âme sensible, et qu'un refroidissement de votre part me rendrait semblablement malheureux—Oui, mon cher LAURENS, vous savez que l'honneur a toujours été mon guide. Eh bien! je vous jure par mon honneur que je répandrais avec joie, avec—— (?) mon sang, oui tout mon sang pour vous et votre respectable père. Vivez tous deux heureux; les larmes me tombent des yeux. Je suis à jamais

Votre ami,

MAUDUIT.

Écrivez-moi de Boston avant d'en partir et ne l'oubliez pas. Si tout ce que———? vous être util, avec confiance demander le à mon père; ce que je vous écris est un titre suffisant, et sera sa sureté. Dans la lettre que j'écris à ma soeur, il y a une lettre de Change de 4000÷; si vous en avez besoin, ouvrez la lettre, elle est à vous.

M. Coissy (?) votre compagnon de voyage est un homme du plus grand mérite, et de la plus agréable société. Tout le monde ici lui est attaché, grands et petits. On le voit partir avec peine. Je désire pour vous deux que le voyage vous——(?) Il peut vous être util la haut; il connoit le terrain et y comprend tout ce qu'il y a de mieux. Je l'ai beaucoup dû ici, il a de l'amitié pour moi, et crois pouvoir vous répondre que vous pouvez vous adresser à lui avec confiance

*Endorsed in handwriting of Henry Laurens: Letter from M^r. Mauduit Colonel Du Plessis 1st Feb 1781. Recommend^d J. Laurens to his friends in France.*¹⁰

¹⁰Notwithstanding the words on the back of the letter in Henry Laurens' writing, the writer was Chevalier Du Plessis Mauduit.—See Garden's Anecdotes of the Rev. War. (Charleston, 1822), p. 208.

[10.]

Dear Sir

L'Orient 9 March 1781.

The interval between my debarkation and the departure of the post allows me only a moment to apprise Y^r Excellency of my arrival at this place in the frigate Alliance after a passage of twenty six days—from Boston.

I sh^d have prosecuted my journey to passy without an instants repose, in order to deliver y^r Excellency the dispatches of Congress and pursue under your auspices the important objects to which they relate, but the expected arrival of the Marquis de Castries detains me this evening.

I anticipate the happiness of assuring Your Excellency in person of the gratitude and veneration with which as a Citizen of America I am inspired by the distinguished part which you have acted in the present Revolution—and of my earnest desire to recommend myself to Y^r Exceleys friendship—in the mean time I have the honor to be with y^e most profound respect.

Your Excellencys most obed^t
very hble Serv^t

Endorsed : ' Copy of a Letter from J. L. to His Excy. B. Franklin Esq. from L'Orient 9 March 1781. information of his arrival in France

Endorsed also : Copy of Letter to D^r Franklin informing him of J. L's arrival

[11.]

L'Orient 11th March 1781.

Sir

I have the honor of informing Congress that I landed at this place on the afternoon of the 9th inst. and should have proceeded without an instants repose to passy had not the Commandant of the Marine assured me that the Marquis de Castries would arrive here that evening on his way to Brest—where he was going to accelerate by his presence the execution of his naval dispositions—The prospect of an immediate

conference with that minister on the objects of my mission which relate to his department—the danger of missing him by our travelling different routes—and the repeated assurances of his expected arrival detained me here till this morning—But as the delay has been much greater than I apprehended—and the Ministers approach is not announced—I have determined to pursue my journey—the Accounts which the Commandant has communicated to me of the naval preparations at Brest are that twenty five sail of the line are ready for sea, with ninety transports, on board of which are six thousand troops—that the ships of War are destined part for the W Indies and part with the troops for N America

In our voyage we captured a british privateer in company with a Venetian ship, of which he had made a prize contrary to the Laws of nations—this appeared to me a happy opportunity for manifesting the determination of Congress to maintain the rights of neutral powers as far as depends on them—After a short consultation Capt^t Barry and his officers very readily acceded to the Liberation of the Venetian and the complete Restoration of the Cargo and property—which were very valuable—The Captain was accordingly left at Liberty to pursue his voyage and the privateer was brought into port—

Mr Palfrey our Consul is not yet arrived at this Port—it is generally feared that his ship foundered in a storm which separated her and the Franklin in the commencement of their voyage—as she has not been heard of since—

I have the honor to be

His Excell^y The presid^t of Congress—

Endorsed: Copy of a Letter from J. L.¹¹ to Congress—
L'orient 11th March 1781—

¹¹This letter was published in the 9th volume of Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, and by Wharton, but it was thought necessary to reprint it here in order to give a better understanding of the documents that follow, and which have not before been published.

[12.]

The Underwritten Special Minister from the United States of North America in Congress Assembled to the Court of Versailles, certifies that the bearer Cap^t Tomaso Lombardo Commander of the Venetian Ship called y^e Buona Compagnina had been contrary to the rights of Nations seized and detained by Francis Russell a british privateer of Glasgow—when the said Frigate by capturing the privateer had an opportunity of liberating Cap^t Tomaso Lombardo with his ship and Crew, and asserting the rights of neutral powers which the Congress from a sense of justice and respect to the rights of Humanity are ever anxious to maintain

On board the American frigate, Alliance, at sea March 4th.
1781.

This will certify All those whom it may concern that John Barry, Esq., Commander of the American frigate Alliance, has released, from Captivity, Capitano Tomaso Lombardo, Commander of a Venetian Ship called La Buonia Compagnia, who, contrary to the Laws of Nations and every principle of justice, had been seized by a British Corsair called the Alert from Glasgow in North Britain Francis Russell Commander, by whom the Venetian crew were put into irons and otherwise cruelly treated.

Captain Barry restores Captain Tomaso Lombardo to the command of his Ship, and the Venetians their freedom from a wish to preserve inviolate the law of Nations and Neutrality as acceded to by the Congress of the United States of North America.

Endorsed: Copies of Certificates given to Capitano Lombardo by Col^l Laurens & Cap^tⁿ Barry Alliance frigate at Sea, 4th March 1781—

[13.]

The Honourable Col LAURENS Esq.
Paris

Sir!

I am extremely sorry to have mist the occasion of seing you at your passage through this Town—it would have given me particular satisfaction to have had that honor & of tendering you my Services as a sequel of my Zeal for any thing that can concur to the good of the United States—permit me to do it by this Letter and request that you would command me when ever I can be anyways usefull—

Monsieur Labouchere has informed me that you asked whether Capt Barnes of the Active Packet had brought any Letters or Papers for you—I do not remember to have seen any, if there was they were forwarded the day of his arrival (the 8 of last Month) according to their direction—I am in daily expectation of Letters from the hon^e M^r Jay to dispatch this Packet when I receive them I shall take the liberty to advise you when she may be ready to sail & any Dispatches you send will be carefully forwarded.—

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Your most humble & devoted servant

Sir!

J. D^r SCHWEIGHAUSER

Agent for y^e united States
of America

Nantes 15 March 1781

Endorsed by John Laurens : from

Mons^r SWEIGHAUSER

Nantes 15th March 1781—

Answ^d

[14.]

Addressed : Honorable Col! JOHN LAURENS ESQR
Paris

It is with no little satisfaction that I take up the Pen to Congratulate Colonell Laurens on his Arrival in a place where every true Friend to his Country has long wish'd him to be, Your Arrival Worthy Sir fills me with the greatest hopes for the true Interest of your Country, He who has been so remarkable an Ornament in the Field, will now have a Glorious Opportunity of being no less so in the Cabinet, It is to such Men as you Sir, that America can look up with true hopes, And not to those who have thro' Interest or private pique forgot what Claims their Country have on them—Your Task I well feel will be arduous, but at same time the true satisfaction you will Receive in putting the finishing Stroke to your Country's difficulties, will lead you on to this Important Business with as much pleasure as I saw on your Countenance when You first quitted Philadelphia to join the Army.

You no doubt will be astonished at knowing of my being still in Europe, to tell you the reasons would take up too much of Your time, suffice it then to say for the present that of all the Men who have been sent to Europe on public business none has been buffeted about as I have, and totally proceeding from because I would not employ those in the State's business that my Honour, nor my Country's Interest would not admit of. If You have seen The Hon^{ble} Ralph Izard, & The Hon^{ble} A: Lee, & some Letters I wrote by them & others, you will have learnt that those whose Duty it was to Aid their Country by supporting my propositions, were my greatest opponents, and that by their indefatigable endeavours they so far succeeded as to Counteract every measure I pursued for the Completion of my business, yet with all this Cruel opposition I am happy to inform you that I have now under my direction, in the State of South Carolina's Service one of the finest Ships in the World, Built here

originally by the Court of France for American Account, but thro' some means was given up or sold by our Commissioners at Paris to the French Court, who afterwards Ceded her to the Chevalier Luxembourg, with whom I entered into a Contract for her, The Shallow Banks in this River, prevented my getting Her to the Texel from July last to Nov^r owing to her amazing Draft of Water, & the low Tides, last Summer, we got her over those Shoals on her Broadside for 70 Miles distance, but notwithstanding Our Efforts we could not get to Sea before the Winter set in, & the Ice forced me to seek shelter in a Creek where the Dutch Men of War run into near the Texel which was so intricate & Shallow that neither they nor us could get out till the 12th Instant, & then we had to take in all our Stores Provision & Ammunition that we discharged to lighten the Ship to get into Winter Quarters That is now all taken in, & this Week I send down about Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling of Blanketting & Cloathing for Our Brave Troops, & some Articles for the Navy that I Bought on the State of South Carolina's Account on Credit, We have about Two Hundred Men on board, Am well Officered, & expect soon 280 two hundred and eighty Men from Dunkirk which The Chevalier Luxembourg, had raised for me on state account ever since last August—so that we shall have near 500 five hundred Men—thus I expect to sail about the 1st of May at farthest with Captain John Joyner an Old acquaintance of your Worthy Father's, in The South-Carolina Frigate of 28, twenty Eight Thirty Six Pounders on one deck, & 12 twelve twelve Pounders on Her Quarter Deck & Fore Castle—has all the dimensions of a 74 seventy four Gun Ship, is Calculated to sail the swiftest of any Ship I ever Saw, is provided with Stoves & Slops for Two years, this, with the amazing amount of Goods on State Account, will I trust prove Acceptable, & will also prove that we have left nothing undone that could forebode any benefit to Our Country, I am not fix'd on what Port I shall put into, but

presume it will be Boston, Rhode Island, or Philadelphia, and If you have any Commands, it will yield me pleasure to execute them, I should have had much more Goods for the State, but our long delay & disappointments have caused Our Expenses to accumulate beyond my Resources, thus was obliged to dispose of a quantity of Goods to raise Money for our disbursements, & am now still near £3000 three thousand Pound Sterling short that must be paid ere I sail, & which I feel no little difficulty in getting, for Our State being Invaded, & my property being in that State, neither that Security nor my Guarantee will now procure it, I am Guarantee in my private Name for all the Monies I have borrowed on State account, & had I now the Guarantee of Congress for Our State, I could not only readily get the Sum I now am deficient, but could procure a usefull Quantity of Goods for Our State—I wrote to Our Governor¹² for said Guarantee, but I never Received any Letter from Government since one in Jan^y 1779, thus am acting for the best without Orders, And when I consider the trifling Sum I originally had in Europe from our State, I Console myself that I have been so successfull as to be able to fit such a Ship out (in a then Neutral Country) and have such a valuable Cargo on board all on Credit procured from my old friends—Pray have you any Letters or Orders for me or Capt: Joyner or can you give me any advices, I am groping in the dark, do enlighten me if you can, how stands matters on the Continent in General, & in South Carolina in particular, will you inform me, when the Alliance returns I would wish to write by Capt: Barry, could he & I arrange it so as to meet each other at some Port of Rendezvous we might be of more use to Our Country than arriving separate. I know no interest but that of Our Country, thus am ready to Concur in any Plan for the General Welfare—Matters are serious here, the heavy losses the Trade meets with, staggers many, but it seems as if more activity reigns in the Marine department, as their

¹² Rutledge.

Ships are getting ready fast, there is now Sixteen Ships of the Line & Frigates nearly ready at the Texel, sundry building, & repairing here, yet there wants a Something to spur on their Armaments in General, If Insults & losses can do it, surely they have had enough of them stimulators, you know no doubt that M^r J: A:¹³ opened a Loan here for a Million of Guilders, I suspect it is far from full, He is at Leyden, & at times at the Hage. Mess^{rs} John de Neufville & Son have the direction of this Loan, they strain every Nerve to accomplish it, & have been Uniform supporters of our Cause, it is they who accepted a number of drafts from Congress on your Good Father, for the Honour of the Drawers.

I have Inclosed this to my friends Mess^{rs} Pache freres & Co Bankers, Paris, with request to deliver it in your own hands as I well know by fatal experience how liable, Letters from & to Americans are, to meet with delay, I took the Liberty of also giving them a Letter of Introduction to you, they are the best Bankers I found in Paris, have been very friendly, & very Intelligent, they can furnish you with the daily occurrences, & descriptions of Characters—

The Court of Justice appointed to consider & determine on the Conduct of the Regency & Pensionary of this City, relative to a preparative Treaty with M^r Lee, has I am told acquitted the Pensionary, but Condemn'd the Conduct of the Regency, thus, that transaction appears totally disavowed, yet by all I see & learn, this Country means well to Ours, but we must receive their Aid & Countenance in the manner they think best, and as long as we understand each other, it matters not by what methods the Connection is fixed—have we any prospect of seeing you here; pray how has M^r Ralph Izard, & M^r A: Lee adjusted matters with Congress & their Country—May I crave a line from you that you have Received this—please direct to me & then a Cover over it directed to Mons^r Jean Frederick Motte Merchant in Amsterdam—and

¹³ John Adams.

if you send it by a safe person to Mess^{rs} Pache, they will have it put in the Post Office

With every wish for your Welfare, and every Sentiment of true Respect & Esteem I Am

Dr Sir

Your most Obed^t humble Servant

A. GILLON.¹⁴

Amsterdam 22^d March 1781

The Honble Col^l LAURENS Paris

Endorsed: from

A. GILLON-at

Amsterdam

March 22^d 1781

¹⁴ Alexander Gillon was born in Rotterdam, in 1741; "his family," says Dr. Joseph Johnson, "being one of the oldest and most wealthy in that great commercial city." In 1762 he moved to London, and in 1766 to Charleston. In the same vessel with him came Mrs. Mary Cripps, a widow, and her son, John Splatt Cripps, of Kent County, England, and Gillon and Mrs. Cripps were married a few months after they reached Charleston. Gillon formed a merchantile copartnership with Florian C. May and John Splatt Cripps, and they did a very successful business in Charleston, Gillon retiring in May, 1777. 1778 the Legislature of South Carolina resolved to purchase or build three frigates in France, and to have a commodore and three captains to command them. Gillon was elected commodore, and was commissioned by President Lowndes in the spring of 1778. In the mean time he had written to Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress, and proposed to go to France and Holland for the purpose of securing arms, ammunition, supplies and funds for the United States. The offer was accepted, but before receiving notice of his appointment he received his commission as commodore in the navy of South Carolina. He sailed for Europe in September, 1778, convoyed by the *Notre Dame*. He stopped at Havana to refit, and became so strongly impressed with the importance of that post as a station for American cruisers, that he urged it on the provisions of Congress. in a letter, dated September 18th, 1778. He reached France at the beginning of 1779, and sold a cargo of indigo, rice and tobacco that was to be sold to supply the three frigates of the South Carolina navy. A large frigate, called the *Indian*, had been built in Holland for the United States, but, as a neutral nation, the government of Holland was obliged to interfere, and prevent its being turned over to the United States government. The *Indian* was then sold, and the Duke

[15.]

The Honourable Colonel LAURENS

Paris

Nantes 27 March 1781

Sir!

Referring to the Letter I have had the honor of writing you the 15 Instant I now take the liberty of inclosing you one for his Excellency Henry Laurens Esq your worthy Father requesting you would please to forward it—I have left it open that you may see the contents & as you are one of the last arrived from America witness the want they are

of Luxemburg bought it. From him Commodore Gillon hired it for three years, and changed its name to the *South Carolina*. He began his cruise in August, 1781, first cruising in European waters, and took many prizes. He next cruised about the West Indies, where he captured ten more prizes. While refitting at Havana, in May, 1782, he united with Spanish allies, and this fleet of eighty-two vessels, Spanish and American, succeeded in capturing the Bahamas from the British, and left them under Spanish government, supported by seven or eight hundred regular troops. Shortly after this the *South Carolina* was sent to Philadelphia for repairs, and Commodore Gillon resigned his commission and returned to Charleston. He was the founder and first president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, in February, 1784. (See Charleston Year Book, 1883, p. 420, et seq.) He lived in a handsome house on East Bay, and had a fine country home, called "Ashley Hill," on Ashley River, near the city, next south of the Middleton place. In 1787 his wife died at their country seat on Ashley River, and soon thereafter he sold the place, and settled on the Congaree River near Totness, in St Matthew's Parish, Orangeburgh District. This place, which he called "Gillon's Retreat," he embellished with taste and elegance, and built quite a handsome house. In 1789 he married Miss Ann Purcell, daughter of Rev. Henry Purcell, D. D., rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston. He was several times a member of the South Carolina Legislature; was a member of the South Carolina Convention by which the Federal Constitution was adopted in 1789; was one of the Commissioners appointed to lay out Columbia; was a member of the committee on the entertainment of President Washington in Charleston, in May, 1791; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790; was elected to Congress from the Second Congressional District (Beaufort and Orangeburgh Districts united) of South Carolina in 1792, and took his Seat March 4th, 1793. He died at "Gillon's Retreat" in 1794, and was succeeded in Congress by Robert Goodloe Harper.

in of the Duck & Ship Chaudlery the board of admiralty orders & for which the amount of the bill in Question is intended—

I have the honor to be very respectfully
your most obt & mo hbl Serv^t,

Sir J. D^r SCHWEIGHAUSER.

Endorsed by John Laurens: from

M^r SWEIGHAUSER

Nantes 28. March 81

Answ^d

Endorsed by Henry Laurens: M^r SCHWEIGHAUSER—

Nantz, 27th March 1781—

[16.]

L'orient the 28. Marr 1781—

honord Sir

We beg leave to inclose you copy of the frigatte alliance disbursments here, am^ts to £39,080—7^s—9^d tournoir, exclusive of some articles furnished by the Kings officer here, w^{ch} you will see their Cost is not yet ascertained and wich are hereafter to be accompted for, as well as the amount of fresh Beef w^{ch} Cap: Barry ordered to be taken up at port Louis where. the vessel has lain for some time past. we request you will point out to us the manner in w^{ch} we are to procure our reimboursment. the wind has blown exindingly hard since yesterday, on w^{ch} account the Pilote woud not undertake to carry either the alliance or ship marquis de La

He was buried at "Gillon's Retreat," and a handsome monument marks the spot where he was buried. While in Holland working for the American cause he pledged his own and the State's credit for funds. Among his creditors was Peter Buyck, of Amsterdam. After Commodore Gillon's death, a son of Peter Buyck obtained judgment, and sold "Gill n's Retreat," which he bought in, and the place remained in the hands of the Buycks for generations after. (See Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution p. 127, et seq.; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, Vol. 2, p. 654.)

Fayette to Sea. if it continues favourable & that it should be more moderate to-morrow, they will Cast sail. you will find two Letters, from cap: Barry inclosed to which we beg leave to refer you for further particulars and that you believe us With the utmost respect.

Honord Sir

Your most obedient &

Most humble Serv^{ts}

Signed GOURLADE & MOYLAN

(copy)

the honorable

JOHN LAURENS Esq^r, &c, &c

Endorsed: MOYLAN & Co

L'Orient 28th March 1781—

Respecting the disbursments

for the Alliance Frigate—

[17.]

Estimate of the quantity of Cloathing & other Public Stores shipped on board the Marquis de la Fayette Cap^t Galathean & dispatched from L'Orient the 29 March 1781—

100 Tons of Salt petre
 28 Iron 18 pound Cannon
 9,150 Suits of Regimentals
 485 Hides of Sole Leather
 8,655 Over alls
 6,614 pair of Shoes
 Superfine Cloth & Trimmings for about 500 Officers.
 12,901 black velvet Stocks.
 16,014 Hatts
 8,988 Pair Hose
 9,408 Blankets
 16,607 Shirts

Unmade	} Suppose Sufficient to make about Fifteen thousand suits. — — —
20,200 Ells of Cloth ell wide	
35,500 d° d° $\frac{1}{2}$ ell wide	
51700 d° of Linings	
11500 dble doz U S A Buttons	

Estimate of the quantity of Cloathing shipped aboard the
Petit Cousin Capt Carrange & dispatched from Brest
under Convoy of the Chevalier de Temays Fleet

1310 Suits of Regimentals

1400 Overalls

4040 Shirts

11000 Ells of Shirting Linnen.

Endorsed: Estimates—

Of the Clothing & public Stores, shipped on
board the Marquis de la Fayette, L'Orient
9th March 1781—& on board the Petit Cousin
at Brest— — —

[18.]

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer, Monsieur, quelques ques-
tions qu'il serois tres instant, que vous voulumes bien
éclaircir, Si vous pouvés vous rendre ici Samedi matin, vous
en Confererés avec les ministres des differens departemens.

J'ai l'honneur d'être parfaitement, Monsieur, Votre tres
humble et tres obedient serviteur¹⁵

DE VERGENNES

Versailles, le 29. Mars 1781

M le Colonel Laurens.

Endorsed: from

Le Comte de Vergennes

Versailles March 29. 1781

¹⁵ TRANSLATION BY REV. ROBERT WILSON, D D.:

I have the honor to send you, Sir, some questions which it is quite
important that you should answer very clearly. Should you be able

questions sur les quelles Monsieur le Colonel Laurens est prié de donner des solutions.

1^o a quel nombre les Etats unis peuvent porter au juste le nombre de leurs troupes Continentales.

2^o d'après le nombre fixé établir quelle en est la depense.

3^o Cette depense doit etre devisee en solde et appointemens; habillemens, armemens, munitions de Guerre et de Bouche.

4^o En quoi Consiste L'artillerie des Etats unis et quelle est la force de ses Equipages

5^o quelles Sont les Equipages des Vivres et a Combien ils montent.

6^o quels Sont les projets du General Washington dans le Cas ou son armee seroit portée a 15. 12. ou 10 mille hommes independamment du Corps françois.¹⁶

Endorsed: Questions

proposed by Count

de Vergennes to

J. L. March 29. 1781

With his answers inclosed.

to call here on Saturday morning you may confer on the subject with the ministers of the various departments.

I have the honor, sir, to be entirely your very humble and most obedient servant,

DE VERGENNES, [Prime Minister of France.]

Versailles, 29 March, 1781.

To Col. Laurens.

¹⁶ TRANSLATION BY REV ROBERT WILSON, D. D.:

Questions which Col. Laurens is requested to answer.

1st. To exactly what point can the United States bring the number of their Continental forces?

2nd. Having fixed the number, to determine what is the expense.

3rd. This expense to be divided in full, and (also) stipends, clothing, armaments, munitions of war and commissary stores.

4th In what does the artillery of the United States consist, and what is the strength of its equipments?

5th. What are the Commissary equipments, and what do they cost?

6th. What are Gen. Washington's plans in case his army should be brought up to 15, 12 or 10 thousand men, exclusive of the French corps?

[19.]

Response à la premiere question et en partie a la seconde
et troisieme—L'Armée Continentale d'après la dernière
reforme, devoit être composée de

50 Regimens d'Infanterie de 612 hommes . .	30,600
4 Regimens d'artillerie . . de 316	1,264
6 Corps Legionnaires . . de 360	2,160

 34,024

Voyer les Etats ci-joints.

Les Calculs du Bureau de la Guerre Americain ont été
fait d'après ce nombre—mais le degout pour le service qui naît
de la misere du soldat, le manque d'argent et de vêtements
ont mis de bornes très etreites au recrutement de l'armée—

On peut estimer celle qui est immédiatement aux ordres du
General Washington de la façon suivante

29 Regimens d'Infanterie de 400 soldats	11,600
3 Regimens d'Artillerie de 316 matrosses . . .	948
2 Corps legionnaires de 150 hommes	300

 12,848

Nota—le nombre d'officiers et de bas officiers est constant
—la paie par consequent de ces Corps est conforme aux etats
ci-joints, en retranchant le non-complet d' hommes
savoir.

un Regiment d'Infanterie de 400	Dollars en espece
hommes	5035 $\frac{2}{3}$ —29 reg ^{ts} . . 146,034 $\frac{1}{3}$
un Regiment d'Artillerie (com- plet)	8495.— 3 reg ^{ts} . . 25,485
un Corps legionnaire . . de 150	
hommes	3708— 2 corps . . 7,416 $\frac{2}{3}$

Paie par mois de l'Armee du Genl Washington . . 178,935 $\frac{1}{3}$

L'Armée du Sud aux ordres du General Greene

7 Regimens d'Infanterie de 200 soldats..	1400.
1 Regiment d'Artillerie de.....	200
4 Corps legionnaires de 100.....	400
4 regimens de Milicie de 500.....	2000

 4000

Paie de l'Armée du Sud—par mois—

7 regimens d'Infanterie de 200 soldats	
chacun.....	3,701 $\frac{2}{3}$ —25,911 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 regiment d'Artillerie de 200 Matrosses..	7,529 $\frac{1}{3}$
4 corps legionnaires de—100 hommes....	3,291 $\frac{1}{3}$ —13,165 $\frac{1}{3}$
	<hr/> 46,606 $\frac{1}{3}$

Paie par mois de l'armée aux ordres immédiatement

du General Washington, continue 178,935 $\frac{2}{3}$

Paie par mois des officiers Generaux et

des commissaires.....41,335.

Paie par mois du corps de Masechaussé.... 800.

Paie par mois d'un Regiment de Pionniers..... 6,012.

Paie par mois d'un Regiment d' Invalides..... 3,407—

Paie par mois de 2000 Miliciens de l'Armée

du Sud—4 regimens du 500 soldats.. 5702 $\frac{1}{3}$ —22,809 $\frac{1}{3}$

Depenses du department du Marechal

General du logis par mois.....200,000.

Nota le Departement de Marechal General du logis dans le service Americain est chargé de biens d' achats et reparations contenses—du Corps de Guides et Exprès—des depenses contingentes & extraordinaires

Calcul de depenses de Provisions pour l'Armée dans son etat actuel par mois—

7259	—officiers et bas officiers d' Infanterie	
1316	—officiers et bas officiers d' Artillerie	
552	—officiers et bas officiers de Cavalerie	
1068	—officiers Generaux, Commissaries & cc.	
15000	soldats d' Infanterie	
1264d' Artillerie	
750de Cavalerie	
517	—Regiment de Pionniers	
375	—Regiment d' Invalides	
63	—Corps de Masechansé	
<hr/>		
28,164	Rations a $\frac{1}{4}$ de dollar chacun.....	211,230—
		<hr/>
		611,135—
		<hr/>
		Dollers
Continuée		811,135- -

Response a la quatrieme question

L' Artillerie de Campagne

Cannons. //	{	2—de 24.	
		4—de 12	
		4—de 9	
		12—de 6	
		26—de 3 et de 4.	
		<hr/>	
		4 Obusiers de 8 ponces	
<hr/>			
		52 pieces	
<hr/>			
		30 Chariots de munition	
<hr/>			
		220 Chev-aux pour l'Artillerie et les Chariots	

Response a la 660 Chariots pour les vivres, gros, et
cinquieme question menues baggages, et pour le service
des Hopitaux—¹⁷

¹⁷ The remainder of this answer is omitted here because it is embodied in a letter which Col. Laurens wrote to the President of Congress, dated "Paris, March 29th, 1781." (See Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence, vol. 9., p. 218 et seq. ; Wharton's Diplomatic Correspondence, vol. 4., p. 339 et seq.)

Endorsed: Answers to
Questions proposed by Count de
Vergennes
to
Colonel LAURENS March 29—1781

[*To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.*]

PAPERS OF THE FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN SOUTH
CAROLINA, JUNE-NOVEMBER, 1775.

[On January 11th, 1775, there met in Charleston the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and took under consideration the proceedings of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia at the close of the preceding year. This Congress was in session for several weeks. When it adjourned it selected a General Committee to look after the political affairs of the people of the Province until the Congress should again convene. The battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, so excited the people of South Carolina that the General Committee re-convened the Provincial Congress on the first of June. In a few days after meeting, this Congress decided to place the Province in a position to resist British oppression, and so provided for three regiments of regular troops and selected a Council of Safety, consisting of thirteen members, to direct the affairs of the Province. This first Council of Safety consisted of Henry Laurens, President, Charles Pinckney, Sr., Rawlins Lowndes, Thomas Ferguson, Miles Brewton, Arthur Middleton, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Bee, John Huger, James Parsons, William Henry Drayton, Benjamin Elliott and William Williamson. Peter Timothy, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress, was selected to be secretary for the Council of Safety also. The first meeting of this Council was held on the 16th of June,

1775, and the journal of its proceedings from that day to the 26th of July, together with some correspondence and other papers, was published in the second volume of the "Collections" of this Society. The remainder of the journal of that first Council was lost. The papers presented below form a part of the records of the first Council, and supplement those already published in the second volume of the "Collections" of this Society; in Drayton's Memoirs, Moultrie's Memoirs, Gibbes's Documents, 1764-1776, and Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782. They are printed here from exact copies of the originals; all eccentricities of spelling and abbreviation being retained. Most of them are endorsed on the back by Henry Laurens. All words of explanation by the editor are put in *Italics*, and all editorial comments and numbers at the heads of papers are put in brackets.]

[1.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the Council of Safety on behalf of the Colony of South Carolina of the one part and Andrew Williamson of Ninety Six Esq^r of the other part¹ *WHEREAS* the Provincial Congress have agreed to raise two Regiments of Foot for the immediate Service of this Colony and have placed them under the direction of the said Council of Safety who have fixed the Ratio of each Man in the said Regiments at Three Shillings Currency Per Day. *NOW THESE PRESENT'S WITNESS* that the said Andrew Williamson for and in Consideration of the said Allowance of Three Shillings for each Man p Day to be paid Monthly *DOTH* hereby Covenant Promise and agree to Provide and Furnish to each Man in the said two Regiments of Foot the following articles—Viz:

„One pound of good Beef p Day or One Pound of Fresh Pork or Twelve Ounces of Salt Pork—

¹ See Vol. 2 of "Collections," page 28, line 20 et seq.

- „One pound of Wheat Flour P Day or One pound of Ship Bread or One Pint and a half of rice—
- „Half a pint of Vinegar P Week when in Barracks or Stated Camps One Pint of Salt P week when they are served with fresh Provisions &
- „One Pound of Black Pepper P Year if it can be procured—

and the said Andrew Williamson doth also Covenant and agree that the said Provisions shall be good and Wholesome and regularly Supplied at such places within the said Colony as shall be directed by the said Council of Safety or by the Commanding Officer of the Troops and the Council of Safety do hereby agree to pay the full amount of all the provisions delivered in Manner aforesaid at the end of every Month as the same shall grow due Month by Month and also to allow the usual Carriage to Out Posts for such of the said Articles as the said Andrew Williamson shall be obliged to send from Charles Town and to pay for all Provisions which may be laid up in Store and for Cattle going to or delivered for the use of the Army by order of the said Council of Safety or of the Commanding Officer or Officers of the Troops, which may happen to be Burnt Taken or Destroyed by an Enemy and for the faithful Performance of these articles the said Parties do hereby bind themselves either to the other in the Penal Sum of Ten Thousand pounds Lawful Current money of the Province aforesaid *IN WITNESS* whereof the President of the said Council of Safety on their Behalf and the said Andrew Williamson have hereunto set their hands and Seals this Twenty Seventh day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Five—

Sealed & Delivered)
In the Presence of)

A. W^mSON [Seal]

HENRY LAURENS, [Seal]

WILL^m VALENTINE.

Endorsed: Contractors Agreement to supply the
Troops——

[2.]

Addressed : To

Col. HENRY LAURENS

Sir,

As your Servant told me he was to wait for a Note from me to Mr Wiles, I have transcribed the Notification and sent it to Him.

There was not a word that appeared necessary to be altered, nor one short or superfluous. I am

Your most obed Ser

PET^r TIMOTHY

7 July 1775

Endorsed : P. TIMOTHY

7th July 1775.

[3.]

Addressed : To

WILLIAM THOMSON Esquire

Lieut Col^o Commandant of the

Rangers——

Amelia——

—————
Glasgow near Ninety Six 18th July 1775—

Sir

In consequence of your Letter to me of the 1st Inst inclosing Orders from the Council of Safety,² directing me to Station Capt Purvis & his Company at Fort Charlotte, I wrote to him immedtly on the Subject and desired him to get his men ready for that Purpose, but not hearing from him untill the 10th Inst & then that he had inlisted only five men owing to a detention on the road of my Letter & Orders

² See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, pp. 390-91.

to him—I thought it best to wait no longer but to go to Ninety Six where Captain Caldwell and Kirkland's Companies³ were in Camp'd—the former having Twenty eight & the latter Twenty three men, and to take with me both these Companies to Fort Charlotte; as I was inform'd Cap^t. Whitefield⁴ had knowledge of what was intended, by some imprudent expressions of Mr. Calhoun to the Serjant of the Fort.—we arrived there on the 12th and plac'd a Centinel at the Gate at noon, but had it been in the night we should have had some difficulty in taking it as a number of men slept there who was then out at their work. Captain Whitefield did everything an Officer could do without Power & he submitted he did it with a grace that will do him honour—his sentiments seem to be much in favour of the Congress and Council of Safety—I have stationed Cap^t. Caldwell at Fort Charlotte and gave him orders to defend it—I then took out the two Brass Pieces and some ammunition & sundry other articles as per a list inclosed—I returned to Ninety Six on Friday the 14th with Captain Kirkland and his Company who incamp'd about six miles to the southwest of it on Saturday and on Sunday. Lieutenant Middleton deserted the Company & they all to a man deserted also, this you will see by Captain Kirkland's letter to me and by a letter from Mr. Middleton & the report from his serjant to him, copies of which I now send you—Yesterday about noon a party of about 200 disaffected people from over the River headed by Rob^t & Patrick Cunningham, and Major Robinson of Col^o Neill's Regiment⁵ came to Ninety Six all armed with rifles &

³ These companies formed a part of one (the 3rd) of the regiments already mentioned as having been authorized by the Provincial Congress, in June, 1775. (See Ramsay's *Revolution in South Carolina*, vol. 1., pp. 36-7. Collections of this Society, vol. 2, p. 24. Salley's *History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782*, pp. 279-80.)

⁴ The British officer at Ft. Charlotte, a nephew of Rev. George Whitefield.

⁵ Provincial militia, as it existed before revolutionary measures were taken.

Capl Cunningham order'd them to halt as soon as they had got Round the Court house, he then demanded the Powder from us Rebels for the King & my orders for Robbing his Fort on my Refusing he had me apprehended as also Capl Kirkland who was Present from the beginning—I was Committed to Goal & was under the Power of the Constables; when they vouchsaf'd to admit me to Bail—they then Issued a warrant to Search for the Stories and took Every thing that Came from Fort Charlotte except they two field Pieces, & about Nine O'clock at Night they despersed, they declared them selves intirely in favour of Government & said they would ever oppose they measures of the Congress. all they Raingers that were Present at this trial which Last'd near eight hours, were Captain Kirkland Lieutenant Warley & myself—the Lieut: they were going to shew they Way to Charles Town.—I fear this Matter will spread on this side of the River if something is not spedily done in support of the resolves of Congress. & it will bee attended with every bad Consequence—many People from Savannah river have already come & subscribed Col^l Fletchall & Captain Cunningham association & many others are daily expicted for the same Purpose, so that it will bee a Santuary for all such who opposes the measures of the Continentall & Provincial Congress.—the next thing that I have to mention to you is Provision—the Survice Cannot but bee attended with many inconveniences while the Rangers are not found therein—men seem very Backward in engaging for that very reason & should the People Refuse the money that they are to be paid with, as they say they will, they must starve, I hope you will use your influence with the Council of Safety that Provision may bee allow'd them—if the Pay of they man is not Punctually done at the end of one month from 26th Uto it will dishearten them very much & many I expect will desert—I am afraid some Enemies to the Cause have fill'd the men belonging to Captain Caldwell's Company with these notions the Cloathing is much wanted & I hope you have fallen on

some Plan for that Purpose—I expect Captains Polk's Company daily as he wrote me the 7th Instant he would be in Camp in ten days—Cap^t Purve's Company I expect will be Completed in eight or ten days from this—Several of the men are sick when is the Doctor to visit us—I leave you to Judge of our Situation & hope both for your advice & assistance on this alarming Occasion—the Letter I have wrote to the Council of Safety I have Left unsealed for your Perusal & when you have read it Please to Seal it up & disbatch it by a fresh hand & horse to Town & keep the Ranger untill there is an answer from the Council of Safety⁶—Mr Cameron I understand will not except of his Commission on Account of his having an Estate in Scotland⁷—Lieutenant Middleton I think has Resign'd in a manner unbecoming an Officer & a Gentleman—both these Places are Vacant—Major Terry at Ninety six is appointed a Second Lieutenant in Captain Kirkland's Company. and I could wish if consistent with Millitary rule he could be appointed a first Lieutenant as Captain Kirkland informd me he intends to resign his Commission in his favour, but I told him that I could not see how that could be done & should be very sorry for his Resignation—if he is harty in the Cause he would make an excellent Officer⁸—I shall be Extremely happy if what I have done meets your approbation as I have endeavoured to Execute your Orders in every Perticular to the best of my Power and as near to Letter of them as Possible—we hope for more Companies being Ordered up I would be Glad in having the Pleasure to se you if Convenient—& Remain with Respect—

Sir

your Obd^t humble Servant

(Copy)

(Sign'd) JAMES MAYSON

⁶ See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782. p. 400, line 10 et seq., and p. 404, line 11 et seq.

⁷ See Vol. 2 of "Collections," p. 67.

⁸ I have found no record of Terry ever receiving any commission at all, either as lieutenant or captain.—Ed.

Endorsed: Mj^r MAYSON to
 Coll^o THOMSON—Copy—
 16 July 1775 Rec^d 25th ⁹

[4]

Fort Charlotte }
 Ninety Six district } Copy

Be it remembered that on Wednesday the Twelvth day of July in this present year One thousand seven hundred and Seventy five—between the hours of Eleven & Twelve OClock P. M. appeared before this Fort—Major James Mason—having under his Command Capt^{ns} Kirkland & Caldwell with a party of Rangers consisting of Fifty Men—Major Mason sent a Messnage to Captⁿ Whitefield—that he then in the Name of The Council of Safety took possession of Fort—Charlotte. The Arms, Ammunition & Stores and immediately demanded the Keys—of the Magazine & Stores, to which Captⁿ Whitefield as an Officer without power—was under the absolute necessity of acquiesing—at the same time—both Lieut[!] St[!] Peirre & himself protesting and do hereby protest against the said proceedings—

GEO[!] WHITEFIELD.

Signed this 12th day of July } M^o LOUIS D. St[!] PEIRRE
 1775— }

Endorsed: Protest of
 Cap^t WHITEFIELD &
 Leintⁿ St[!] PERRE—
 the 12 of July 1775
 Pr
 Council of safety

Endorsed also: Capt WHITEFIELD &
 Lt[!] St[!] PIERRE[']; protest
 Fort Charlotte
 12 July 1775
 Rec^d 25th ¹⁰

⁹ See Vol. 2 of "Collections," p 63, line 22 et seq.

¹⁰ See Vol. 2 of "Collections," p. 63 line 22, et seq. Also Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704 1782, pp. 280-81-82, and pp. 390-91, 397-98-99-400-401-2-3-4-7.

[5.]

A return of Artillery, Ammunition & Stores at Fort Charlotte the 13th July 1775. by Cap^t Caldwell

2 brass Cannon.	2 Sledge & hand Hammers.
4 Iron six Pounders.	1 Screw Plate.
6 " four Pounders.	1 Coopers Crow Stock & Iron.
4 " two Pounders.	30 Copper Hoops.
2 Swivels on Tryangles.	1 Spade.
15 Muskets.	68 Shovels.
6 Ditto without Locks.	38 Grubbing Hoes.
50 Cartouch Boxes.	34 Pick Axes.
11 Great Gun Worms.	10 Bill Hooks.
8 " Pickers.	2 Broad Axes.
4 " Chargers.	1 Lathing Hammer.
123 ^{lb} Match.	9 Old Chisels.
717 ^{lb} Gun Powder in six Casks.	1 Smoothing Plane.
338 D ^o damaged in 4 Casks & Cags.	1 Rabbit Plane.
83 Cartridges in a Cask.	2 Guttering Planes.
4619 Gun Flints.	2 Foot Adzes.
343 Iron Balls.	4 Augres.
2521 ^{lb} Musket Balls.	3 Old Files.
2 Iron Eyes for Swivels.	5 Old Hand Saws.
6 Iron bolts for Carriages.	4 Old Cross cut Saws.
3 large Iron Crows.	1 Whip Saw.
3 Tackle Blocks.	3 Tennant Saws.
good and bad	2 paring Gouges.
15 Quires Cartridge Paper.	20 Cartridge Pins.
3 Smiths Vices.	
1 Smiths Anvil.	

The above is a true Copy from the Original which is in my possession.

Ninety Six 18th July 1775.

JAS MAYSON

Copy of a return of Artillery, Ammunition and Stores at Fort Charlotte the 20th May last, which Cap^t Whitefield said he then sent to the Governor in Charles Town, out of which He has since Lent 500^{lb} Gun Powder for which he promises to be answerable—This Powder I understand was lent to some Merchants in Augusta who are to return it as soon as Cap^t Maitland—arrives in Georgia.—

13 Copper Hoops.	2 brass Cannon.
.2 Froes.	4 Iron six Pounders.
.3 Spades.	6 “ four Pounders.
.71 Shovels.	4 “ two Pounders.
.59 Grubbing Hoes.	2 Swivels on Tryangles.
.37 Pick Axes.	16 Muskets.
9 Bili Hooks.	6 Muskets without Locks.
4 Iron Wedges.	66 Bayonets.
4 broad Hoes.	11 Scabbards very Old.
8 falling Axes Old.	20 Cartouch Boxes.
4 broad Axes.	23 D ^o without Straps.
1 large Hammer.	11 Great Gun Worms.
10 Carpenter's Firmers.	10 “ Pickers.
1 broad Chizel.	6 “ Scoops.
3 broken Ditto.	3 Rammers.
5 treading Ditto.	192 ^{lb} Match.
3 large Compasses	1500 ^{lb} Gun Powder.
1 Jointer.	500 D ^o damaged.
2 long Planes	3000 Gun Flints.
4 Jack Planes	272 Iron Balls.
3 Smoothing Ditto.	96 Swivel Balls.
2 Rabbit Planes.	330 ^{lb} Trading Balls.
5 broad Ditto.	2 Iron Eyes for Swivels.
4 foot Adzes.	.29 Iron Bolts for Carriages.
8 Augres.	3 large Iron Crows.
14 Augres without handles.	2 Tackle Blocks Iron
15 Gimblets.	bound.
4 Iron Squares.	1 Ditto not bound.
10 Hand Saws.	2 Colours old.

10 Cross cut Saws.	11 Quires Cartridge Paper.
2 Whip Saws.	9 Quires damaged D ^e
2 Saw Setts.	3 Smiths Vices.
3 Hand Saw Files Old.	2 " Anvils.
1 Cross cut File D ^e	5 " Sledge Hammers.
7 Whip Saw Files D ^e	2 " Screw Plates.
1 Crow Stock & Iron.	1 Coopers Adze.
	3056 Musket Balls.

The above is a true Copy from the Return delivered to me by Capt Whitefield—

Ninety Six 18th July 1775.

JAS MAYSON.

N. B.—I find upon comparing Capt Caldwell's Return with Capt Whitefield's, a deficiency of 695^{lb} et W^t Powder & a few other Articles, which Capt Whitefield has promised upon his honour to make good—Captain Cunningham and Major Robinson with their party took away from this place the following articles which were not included in Capt Caldwell's Return above.—Viz:

250 ^{lb} et W^t Gun Powder in three barrels.

500. Lead in Trading & Musket Balls.

69. Bayonets.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. X cut saw | } which I took out of the Fort in order to make Camps for to keep the Rangers from bad weather— |
| 2. Old Axes | |

Ninety Six 18th July 1775.—

JAS MAYSON

Endorsed: Inventory of Stores at
Fort Charlotte & Copy of
a return made to the
Governor———
signed Mj^r MAYSON 18 July
1775. Rec^d 25th ¹¹

¹¹ See vol. 2 of "Collections," p. 63, line 22 et seq.

[6.]

Pay Bill of the first Regiment of Provincial troops, commanded by Colonel Christopher Gadsden—

Capt CHARLES C PINCKNEYS, Pay bill

1775—					
16 June to 1s July. both days inclusive	Hugh Milling: Serjeant....	16 days 10/	£ 8	“	—
	Saml Hunter ditto.....	do	— 8	“	—
	Solo Proby. Corporal.....	do 8/9	— 7	“	—
	Ferdinand Fisher. Private.	do 7/6	— 6	“	—
	Archibald Love.....	do —	— 6	“	—
	Alexander Murray.....	do	— 6	“	—
	Thomas Mc Lain.....	do	— 6	“	—
19th to 1st July ..	John Fitzpatrick.....	13 days	— 4	17	6
21st to 1st do.....	Daniel Fowler.....	11 do	— 4	2	6
24th to 1st do.....	Henry Fry.....	8 do	— 3	“	“
24th to 1st do.....	James Barlow.....	8 do	— 3	“	“
28th to 1st do.....	James Gill.....	4 do	— 1	10	—
			£63	10	

Captn Wm CATTELL's Pay Bill

16th to 1st July ...	Hugh Irvine Serjeant.....	16 days 10/	£ 8	“	—
	David Piggot ditto.....	16 do do	— 8	“	—
	Chas Hansbury. Corporal..	16 do 8/9	— 7	“	“
	Brian Mc Donald Privt ...	16 do 7/6	— 6	“	“
	Thomas Gillmore.....	16 do	— 6	“	“
	John Niess.....	16 do	— 6	“	“
	Michael Buckman.....	16 do	— 6	“	“
17th to 1st July ...	George Hensy.....	15 do	— 5	12	6
	John James Noble.....	15 do	— 5	12	6
19th to 1st July ...	Henry Evans.....	13 do	— 4	17	6
25th to do ...	Elisha House.....	7 do	— 2	12	6
			£65	15	

Capt ADAM Mc DONALD's pay bill

16th June to 1st July	Thomas Malcom : Serjeant	16 d 10/	£ 8	“	—
	Amos Buck, Corporal.	16 d 8/9	— 7	“	—
	Esprit Solis.. Private.....	16 d 7/6	— 6	“	“
	John Nash... d.....	16 —	— 6	“	“
	William Morgan.....	16 —	— 6	“	“
	Andrew Smith.....	16 —	— 6	“	“
[July	Jehu Gamble.....	16 —	— 6	“	“
20th June to 1st	Patrick Kelly.....	11 —	— 4	2	6
22 to do	James Sherwood.....	9 —	— 3	7	6
25th to do	Theophilus Thorpe.....	6 —	— 2	5	—
			£54	15	

Capt^y THOMAS LYNCH's Pay Bill

16 June to 1st July	Michael Hubbard Serjt	16 days 10/	£ 8	“	—
22d to do	James Barron-ditto	10 do	— 5	“	—
17th to do	Samuel Peters, Corporal	15 d 8/9	6 11	3	
16th to do	Richard Trimble ditto	16—	— 7	“	“
	Charles Moshill, Private	16 7/6	— 6	“	—
	David Mc Crady	16—	— 6	“	“
	John Hamilton	16—	— 6	“	“
	James Mc Kinley	16—	6	“	“
	Thomas Harvey	16	6	“	“
19th to 1st July	John Riley	13	4 17	6	
21st to do	James Lyons	11	4 2	6	
			£65	11	3

Capt^y WILLIAM SCOTT's Pay Bill

16th June to 1st July	Wm Robinson, Serjeant	—16	£ 8	“	—
	Ja ^s Mc Gowan, Ditto	—do	— 8	“	“
	William Miller do	—do	— 8	“	—
	Wm Hughes, Corporal	—do	7	“	“
	Dennis Sexton, ditto	—do	— 7	“	“
	John Hamilton, Private	—do	— 6	“	“
	Mathias Mc Carthy	—do	— 6	“	“
	John Ryan	—do	— 6	“	“
	Daniel Caulfield	—do	— 6	“	“
	Joseph Roberts	—do	— 6	“	“
17th to 1st July	William West	15 days	5 12	6	
21st to ditto	Nathan Miller	11 do	— 4	2	6
22 to ditto	James Scott	10 do	— 3	15	—
30th to ditto	James Geoghagen	2 do	“	15	—
			£82	5	

Capt^y JOHN BARNWELL's Pay Bill

16th June to 1st July	John Reed Serjeant	16 days	£ 8	“	“
	Robt Mc Cleave Corporal	16 do	— 7	“	—
	Robert Campbell, Private	16 do	— 6	“	—
	William Kirk	do —	— 6	—	—
	George Colson	do	— 6	—	—
	Henry Fuguey	do	— 6	—	—
	William Evans	do	— 6	—	—
24th to 1st July	Thomas Conely	8 do	— 3	—	—
25th to do	James Thomas	7 do	— 2	12	6
27th to do	Simon Long	5 do	— 1	17	6
			£ 52	10	“

Capt THOMAS PINCKNEYS Pay Bill

16th June to 1st July	An: Redmond, Serjeant...	16 days	£ 8	—	—
	John Hutchison, ditto	16 do	— 8	—	—
	Thos Chaddock, Corporal...	16 do 8/9	— 7	—	—
	John Sandwick, ditto	—do	— 7	—	—
	Thomas Langley, Private...	16 do @ 7/6	— 6	—	—
	Joseph Pettitt	16 do	— 6	—	—
	Thomas Turner	do	— 6	—	—
	John Mc Gill	—do	— 6	—	—
	William Cook	—do	— 6	—	—
20th to 1st July	Hugh German	12 days	4	10	—
24th to do	William Orr	—8 do	— 3	—	—
26th to do	Samuel Marchant	6 do	— 2	5	—
			£69	15	—

Capt EDMOND HYRNE'S Pay Bill

[July]					
20th June to 1st July	Richd Doggett, Serjeant...	12 days @ 10/	£ 6	—	—
June 16th to do	Roger Cannon, Corporal...	16 do @ 8/9	— 7	—	—
	Matthew Lamb: Private...	16 do @ 7/6	— 6	—	—
	An: Omensetter	16 do —	— 6	—	—
	Jacob Rian	16 do	— 6	—	—
	John Washon	16 do	— 6	—	—
	William Hoit	16 do	— 6	—	—
	Hugh Jones	16 do	— 6	—	—
23d to 1st July	John Dodds	9 do	— 3	7	6
30th to do	James Berriman	2 do	—	15	—
			£53	12	6

Capt ROGER SANDERS'S Pay Bill

[July]					
17th June to 1st July	Wm Buck, Serjeant	15 days 10/	£—7	10	—
16d to 1st do	John Goddard, Ditto	16 do —	— 8	—	—
	Philip Gruber Corporal	16 do @ 8/9	— 7	—	—
	Anty Murque, Private	16 do 7/6	— 6	—	—
	William Roth, do	16 do	— 6	—	—
	Anthony Gillmore	16 do	— 6	—	—
19th to 1st July	Thomas Minar	13 do	— 4	17	6
	John Claera	13 do	— 4	17	6
	James Hare	13 do	— 4	17	6
25th to do	Joseph Jackson	7 do	— 2	12	6
			£57	15	—

Capt BENJA CATTELL'S Pay Bill

22d June to 1s July	Willm Landy, Serjeant....	10 days 10/	£ 5. 00.	0
29th to do	Robert Forshaw, Ditto....	3d 10/	—1 10.	0
16th to do	Christ Byrne's Corporal....	16 d 8/9	—7 00	0
	John Morrow, Private....	16 d 7/6	—6 00.	0
22d to do	Robert Roberts.....	10 d	—3 15.	0
16th to do	Wm Congdon Smith.....	16 d	—6 00.	0
	Garrat Byrnes.....	16 d	—6 00.	0
17th to do	Frederick Aney.....	15 d	—5 12.	6
21st to do	Joseph Barnes.....	11 d	—4 2.	6
22d to do	John Stiley.....	10 d	—3 15.	0
29th to do	Michael Huntsinger.....	3 d	—1 2.	6
			£ 49.	17. 6

Amdt Capt C C Pinckney.....	£ 63	10	-
Capt Wm Cattell65	15	
Capt A Mc Donald.....	.54	15.	
Capt Thos Lynch.....	.65	11	3
Capt Wm Scott.....	.82	5	0
Capt Jno Barnwell.....	.52	10	0
Capt Ths Pinckney69	15	
Capt Ed: Hyrne.....	.53	2	6
Capt R: Sanders.. ..	.57	15	
Capt Ben: Cattell.....	.49	17.	6
			£ 614 16 3
Serjeant Major Milling.....	12	“	-
			£ 626 16 3

Pay Bill of the first Regiment of Provincial troops commanded by Colonel Christopher Gadsden from 2nd to 17th days July instant, both days inclusive—

Capt ⁿ CHAS C. PINCKNEY'S Compy					
1775					
2d to 17th July....	Hugh Milling. (Serjeant) .	16 days 10/	£ 8	00	0
	Sam ^l Hunter — ditto....	do	.8	00	0
	Sole Proby, Corporal.....	do 8/9	.7	00	0
	J ^{no} Fitzpatrick ditto.....	do	.7	00	0
	Ferd ^d Fisher. Private.....	do @ 7/6	.6	00	0
	Thomas Mc Cann, ditto....	do	.6	00	0
	Alex ^r Murray..... ditto....	do	.6	00	0
	Archibald Love.....	do	.6	00	0
	Daniel Fowler.....	do	.6	00	0
	Henry Fry.....	do	.6	00	0
[July	James Barlow.....	do	.6	00	0
26th June to 17th	Philip Maguire.....	22 days	8	5	0
22d June to do....	Thomas Mains.....	26 do	.9	15	0
[July	Charles Mc Alister.....	ditto	.9	15	0
27th June to 17th	Jeremiah Mc Carty.....	21 days	.7	17	6
1st to 17th July....	John Davis.....	17 ditto	.6	7	6
	John Mc Gilton.....	ditto	.6	7	6
6th to 17th July....	David Jones.....	12 days	4	10	0
8th to 17th do....	Josiah Simmons.....	10 do	3	15	0
	Tinson Chesson.....	10 do	3	15	0
1st to 17th July...	John Riley.....	17 days	6	7	6
			£ 138	15	00

Capt ⁿ Wm CATTELL'S Company					
2d to 17th July....	Hugh Irwin, Serjeant.....	16 days 10/	£ 8	00	0
	David Pigott,—ditto.....	ditto	.8	00	0
	Chas ^r Hanbury, Corporal..	16 ds 8/9	.7	00	0
	John Niess—Private.....	16 ds 7/6	.6	00	0
	John James Noble ditto....	ditto	.6	00	0
	George Hensy—ditto.....	ditto	.6	00	0
	Michael Buckman, ditto....	ditto	.6	00	0
	Brian Mc Donald.....	ditto	.6	00	0
	Thomas Gillmore.....	ditto	.6	00	0
	Henry Evans.....	ditto	.6	00	0
[July	Elisha House.....	ditto	.6	00	0
29th June to 17th	Arch ^d Knox.....	19 days	.7	2	6
30th to ditto....	Barril Hill.....	18 ds	.6	15	0
Came to Barracks }	William Elzey.....	12 do	.4	10	0
6th to 17th July }					
7th to 17th ditto.	Lawrence Murray.....	11 do	.4	2	6
29 June to 17th July	Josiah Little.....	19 do	.7	2	6
4th to 17th do....	Thomas Smith.....	14 do	.5	5	0
26 June to 17th July	Samuel Bowman.....	22 do	.8	5	0
6th to 17th July..	Thomas Gibson.....	12 do	.4	10	0
4th to ditto.....	Henry Cordal.....	14 do	.5	5	0
7th to 17 ditto....	Nicholas Irwin.....	11 do	.4	2	6
			£ 128	00	00

Captⁿ ADAM Mc DONALD's Company

2d to 17th July...	Thomas Malcom, Serjeant	16 ds 10/	8	00	0
22d June to 17 July	William Rhodes ditto.....	26 ds	13	00	0
2d to 17th July ...	Amos Buck, Corporal.....	16 ds 8/9	7	00	0
	Esprit Solis, Private.....	16 ds 7/6	6	00	0
	Andrew Smith, ditto.....	do	6	00	0
	John Nash, ditto.....	do	6	00	0
	James Sheerwood, ditto....	do	6	00	0
	Theophilus Thorpe.....	do	6	00	0
	Patrick O'Kelly.....	do	6	00	0
[July	Michael Huntsinger.....	do	6	00	0
22d June to 17th	George Richardson.....	26 ds	9	15	0
[July	John Duvoux.....	26 ds	9	15	0
30th June to 17	John Harlow.....	18 ds	6	15	0
	James Farnell.....	18 ds	6	15	0
5th to 17th July...	John Hill Senr.....	13 ds	4	17	6
	John McNanamara.....	13 ds	4	17	6
4th to 17th July..	John Leinard.....	14 ds	5	5	0
7th to 17th do.....	James Cooper.....	11 ds	4	2	6
	Martin Glass.....	11 ds	4	2	6
9th to 17th do....	Thomas Russell.....	9 ds	3	7	6
4th to 17th do....	Thomas Conelly.....	14 ds	5	5	0
			£ 134	17	6

Captⁿ THOMAS LYNCH's Compy

2d to 17th July ..	Michael Hubbard, Serjeant.	16 ds 10/	8	00	0
	James Barron, Ditto.....	ditto	8	00	0
	Saml Peters, Corporal.....	16 ds 8/9	7	00	0
	Richard Trimble, ditto....	ditto	7	00	0
	Charles Monchell, Private.	16 ds 7/6	6	00	0
	David Mc Cready, ditto....	do	6	00	0
	John Hamilton.....		6	00	0
	James Mc Kinley.....		6	00	0
	John Riley.....	do	6	00	0
	James Lyons.....		6	00	0
[July	Thomas Haresey.....		6	00	0
29th June to 17th	William Skilling.....	19 ds	7	2	0
	Abijah Winds.....	do	7	2	0
24th to 17th July..	Hugh Mc Guire.....	24 ds	9	00	0
25th to 17th July ..	Philip Stapleton.....	23 ds	8	12	6
3d to 17th do.....	William Williams.....	15 ds	5	12	6
7th to 17th do....	Charles Loughrea.....	11 ds	4	2	6
4th to 17th do.....	Edward Barrett.....	14 ds	5	5	0
6th to 17th do....	William Smith.....	12 ds	4	10	0
8th to 17th do....	Christopher Brett.....	10 ds	3	15	0
	Wm Summersett.....	10 ds	3	15	0
			£ 130	17	6

Captⁿ WILLIAM SCOTT'S Company

1775					
2d to 17th July...	William Robinson, Serjeant	16 days 10/	£ 8	00	0
	William Millen,—ditto...	ditto	— 8	00	0
	James Mc Gowen,—ditto...	ditto	— 8	00	0
	John Hamilton—Corporal	16 days 8/9	— 7	00	0
	William Hughes, ditto...	ditto	— 7	00	0
	Dennis Sexton—ditto...	ditto	— 7	00	0
	William West, Pri ate...	16 days 7/6	— 6	00	0
	Mathias Mc Carty ditto...	— — —	— 6	00	0
	Nathan Miller	— — —	— 6	00	0
	James Scott	— — —	— 6	00	0
	John Ryan	— — —	— 6	00	0
[July	James Gill	— — —	— 6	00	0
25th June to 17th	William Strain	23 days	— 8	12	6
30 do to 17th July	John Brown	18 do	— 6	15	0
3rd to 17th July	Joseph Harvey	15 do	— 5	12	6
	Matthew Canady	15 do	— 5	12	6
	John Flin	15 do	— 5	12	6
9th to 17th July	Jeremiah Deadman	9 do	— 3	7	6
27 June to 17th July	Thomas Larimore	21 do	— 7	17	6
4th to 17th July	John Burke	14 do	— 5	5	0
30th June to 17th do	Isham Craie	18 do	— 6	15	0
	George Page	18 do	— 6	15	0
4th to 17th do	Thomas Scurry	14 do	— 5	5	0
2nd to 17th July	John Gordon	16 do	— 6	00	0
			£ 154	10	

Captⁿ. JOHN BARNWELL'S Company

2d to 17th July...	John Reed - - Serjeant...	16 days 10/	£ 8	00	0
	Robert Mc Cleave, Corporal	16 do 8/9	— 7	00	0
	Robert Campbell, Private	16 do 7/6	— 6	00	0
	William Kirke, ditto...	ditto	— 6	00	0
	Henry Fuguey	— — —	— 6	00	0
	Thomas Conaly	— — —	— 6	00	0
	George Colson	— — —	— 6	00	0
	William Evans	— — —	— 6	00	0
	James Thomas	— — —	— 6	00	0
[July	Simon Long	— — —	— 6	00	0
30th June to 17th	William Gunter	18 days	— 6	15	0
29th do to ditto...	James Wisdom	19 ditto	— 7	2	6
4th to 17th July	Thomas Gillmore	14 ditto	— 5	5	0
7th to 17th ditto	Nathaniel Watson	11 do	— 4	2	6
8th to 17th ditto	George Ferguson	10 do	— 3	15	0
13th to 17th do	Richard Reily	— 5 do	— 1	17	6
	James Reed	— 5 do	— 1	17	6
14th to 17th ditto	Andrew Touchstone	— 4 do	— 1	10	0
	Jacob Frost	— 4 do	— 1	10	0
8th to 17th July	Samuel Scott	— 10 do	— 3	15	0
1st to 17th ditto	Michael Moor	— 17 do	— 6	7	6
			£ 106	17	6

Captain THOMAS PINCKNEY'S Company

2d to 17th July	Andrew Redmond, Serjeant	16 days 10/	£-8	00	0
	John Hutchison, - ditto....	ditto	-8	00	0
	Thomas Chaddock, Corporal	16 days 8/9	7	00	0
	John Sandwick, - ditto....	-ditto-	-7	00	0
	Joseph Pettitt, --Private..	16 days 7/6	6	00	0
	Thomas Turner --ditto....		6	00	0
	John Mc Gill.....		6	00	0
	Samuel Marchant.....		6	00	0
	William Cook.....		6	00	0
	Hugh German.....		6	00	0
	William Orr.....		-6	00	0
	James Berriman.....		-6	00	0
3d to 17th July...	William Ross.....	15 days.	-5	12	6
27th June to 17th do	Francis Cullian.....	21 ditto-	-7	17	6
1st to 17th July...	John Hill, jun.....	17 ditto	6	7	6
29 June to 7th July	John Cook.....	19 ditto.	-7	2	6
4th to 17th July...	Cornelius Heynes.....	14 ditto	5	5	0
	Daniel Sullivan.....	ditto	-5	5	0
9th to 17th July...	John Smith.....	9 days	-3	7	6
7th to 17th July...	Francis Archer.....	11 ditto	-4	2	6
8th to 17th ditto..	Lazarus Wooley.....	10 ditto	3	15	0
			£ 126	15	0

Captain EDMOND HYRNE'S Company

1775 [July	James Stafford, Corporal..	21 days 8/9	£ 9	3	9
27th June to 17th	Roger Cannon, ditto.....	12 do	5	5	0
2d to 13th July...	Andrew Omensetter, Private	16 do 7/6	6	00	0
2d to 17th ditto..	Jacob Rian.....	— —	6	00	0
	William Hoyt.....	— —	6	00	0
	Matthew Lamb.....	— —	6	00	0
	John Washon.....	— —	6	00	0
	Jehu Gamble.....	— —	6	00	0
	Hugh Jones.....	— —	6	00	0
	John Dodds.....	— —	6	00	0
4th to 17th July...	Charles Wood.....	14 days	5	5	0
29th June to 17 do	William Pring.....	19 ditto	-7	2	6
3d to 17th July...	Bartholomew MacDonald..	15 ditto	5	12	6
4th to ditto.....	William Johnston.....	14 ditto	5	5	0
30 June to 17th July	John Williams.....	18 ditto	6	15	0
29th to 17th July...	John Corker.....	19 ditto	-7	2	6
14th to 17th July...	Roger Cannon.....	4 ditto	-1	10	0
29 June to 17th July	Thomas Manning.....	19 ditto	-7	2	6
30th do to ditto...	William Edwards.....	18 ditto	6	15	0
14th to 17th July...	James Parsons.....	4 do	-1	10	—
2d to 13th do....	Richard Doggett (Serjeant)	12 do 10/	6	00	0
			£ 122	8	9

Capt. ROGER SANDERS's Compv


1775					
2d to 17th July....	William Buck, Serjeant...	16 days 10/	£ 8	00	0
	John Goddard, Ditto.....	ditto	8	00	0
	Philip Gruber, Corporal...	16 ds 8/9	-7	00	0
	Thomas Minar, ditto.....	ditto	-7	00	0
	Anthony Marque, Private	16 ds 7/6	-6	00	0
	William Roth.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	Anthony Gillmore.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	John Claera.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	James Heir.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	Joseph Jackson.....	ditto	-6	00	0
[July	James Geohagen.....	ditto	-6	00	0
22d June to 17th	Robert Brice.....	26 days	-9	15	0
2d to 17th do....	Joseph Roberts.....	16 ditto	-6	00	0
8th to 17th do....	Daniel Brient.....	10 ditto	-3	15	0
3rd to 17th do....	John Danniles.....	15 ditto	-5	12	6
6th to 17th do....	William Huggins.....	12 ditto	-4	10	0
4th to 17th do....	James Boswood.....	14 do	-5	5	0
5th to 17th do....	Peter Crosbee.....	14 do	-5	5	0
5th to 17th do....	Moses Baker.....	13 do	4	17	6
10th to 17th do....	Robert Bonds.....	8 do	-3	00	0
29 June to 17th July	John Budding.....	19 do	-7	2	6
1st to 17th July...	Thomas Burt.....	17 do	6	7	6
			£ 133	10	"

Capt. BENJ. CATTELL's Company

2d to 17th July...	William Landy, Serjeant.	16 days 10/	£ 8	00	0
	Robert Forshaw, ditto....	ditto	-8	00	0
	Chrisr Byrne, Corporal...	16 ds 8/9	-7	00	0
	William Congdon Smith,				
	Private.....	16 ds 7/6	-6	00	0
	Gerald Byrne.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	Frederick Aney.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	John Morrow.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	Robert Roberts.....	ditto	-6	00	0
	John Stiley.....	ditto	-6	00	0
[July	Joseph Barnes.....	ditto	-6	00	0
25th June to 17th	William Johnston Campbell	23 days	-8	12	6
[July	William Nangle.....	23 days	-8	12	6
30th June to 17th	Needon Lamb.....	18 ditto	-6	15	0
27th to 17th do...	Gabriel Scott.....	21 do	-7	17	6
28th to 17th do...	Richard Stinson.....	20 do	-7	10	0
8th to 17th July...	James Carigon.....	10 do	-3	15	0
4th to 17th do....	Peter Lewis.....	14 do	-5	5	0
7th to 17th do....	Arthur Rogers.....	11 do	-4	2	6
4th to 17th do....	Peter Larey.....	14 do	-5	5	0
3d to 17th do....	James Mc Kutchon.....	15 do	-5	12	6
			£ 128	7	6

Capt C C Pinckneys Compy.....	£138,,	15:	0
Capt ⁿ Wm Cattell's ditto.....	128,,	00.	0
Capt ⁿ Adam Mc Donald, ditto.....	134:	17:	6
Capt Thos Lynch, jun ^r	130:	17:	6
Capt William Scott.....	154:	10.	0
Capt John Barnwell	106:	17:	6
Capt Thos Pinckney	126:	15:	0
Capt Elmond Hyrne	122:	8:	9
Capt Roger Sanders.....	133:	10.	0
Capt Benj Cattell	128:	7:	6
Serjeant Major Milling.....	12:	00.	0
	£1316:	18:	9
Amot Pay Bill from 16 th June to 1 st July both days inclusive }	£ 626,,	16,,	3
	£1943,,	15,,	

Endorsed : Two Pay Bills for the
1st Regiment of foot
up to the 17 July 1775.
total £1943 15—

 Cash advanced
the 16 July £2000
Balance in Pay-Master's
hand 17 July £57—

[7.]

Addressed : To
HENRY LAURENS Esq^r
P M^r ADINGER.¹² Charles Town

Beaufort 18th July 1775.

Sir

about Nine O Clock this morning your favour of 16th &
17th Instant were delivered to me by M^r Adinger, and should
have Complied with the Council of safetys order in deleivering
the Letter directed to M^r Tebout,¹³ but he set out yester-

¹² See vol. 2, "Collections," pp. 44, 47. ¹³ Ibid, p. 53, line 27.

day morning for Charles Town with Capt. Joyner and others to convey down about 5000^{lb} Gunn powder taken out of Maitlands ship, so that he will be with you earlier than if he were here now; I took the liberty of opening the Letter directed to him, thinking that probably there was some order to be executed, if the Vessel you mention came here & which perhaps I could have complied with, but I find that is not the case. I Return the Letter & hope it will not be taken amiss of me you may depend I shall keep this matter as it is Intrusted to me.—many Gentlemen were present at the delivery of the Lett^r & ask'd what was the Express, to which I Replied it was a private one. & that put an end to their Enquirys—we have sent off this morning 5000^{lb} Gunn powder which came here yesterday under care of Lieut^e Doharty, from Savannah, he is to deliver it, a Guard is sent with it from hence. I wish the first and this parcell safe to Chs Town, where I make no doubt it will meet with a hearty Reception—I am with Respect

Sir

Your Hble servant

D. . DeSAUSSURE

Endorsed : D DeSAUSSURE

18 July 1775

Reported

& paid ADINGER—

Endorsed also : N^o 26.24 papers

[8.]

St Pauls Parish y^e 18th July 1775——

Personally appeared before Andrew Leitch Esquire one of his majesties Justice of the Peace for Charlestown District & The Committee for St Pauls Parish, Allen Miles, Robert Miles, & Melcher Garner being Present——

Agreable to a summons by us to Cause Charles Webb to

Clear himself of some Malicious Expressions said against His Honour the Lientenant Governour & the Committee's of the Said Province—Mess^{rs} John Jackson, William & James Rugge & Jn^o Humphreys being Witnesses to what They Heard the said Charles Webb Say in Public Company——The affidavits of the Said Gentlemen are as follows——

That on monday y^e 8th May Last, Jn^o Jackson in Company with the aforesaid witnesses, went from y^e quarter house to Charlestown to the house of Valuntine Lynn, their in the Evening of the same day Charles Webb ask'd the Deponant to Walk with him to Francis Bremars, accordling he went with the said Charles & found M^r Bremer at M^r Ramages Tavern, when on that very Day the news was brought that Hostilities had commenc'd against Boston, & the Bostonians were Success,full & there was M^{rs} Ramage & M^r Bremer Present when Charles Webb Declared he woud go to England take a Commission & come Against the Americans——

Mr William Rugge on Oath saith That on the Precedeing 8th Day May, he heard the said Charles Declare he woud Stand to what he said at M^r Ramages Tavern, then the Deponant asked him what he said; he Answer'd, That he woud go home & get a Commission & come Out & fight against the Americans—Shortly after That, at M^r Edwards Tavern on the Bay, the Deponant with Jn^o Jackson heard the said Charles Call the Lientenant Governor, a Damd Fool for not Hoisting the King's Standard——

Mr James Rugge on Oath saith That some time in April last that the said Charles Inform'd the Deponant, that his Father—in=Law Thom^{as} Harcombe was then Just return'd from Charlestown, Charlestown, during the time he was Their, one M^{rs} Pendergrass Dun'd his Father (meaning M^r Harcombe) for an Accot Due M^r Long). Publicly in the Street, & had Threaten'd him that she woud apply to The Committee, Provided he woud not settle the Account with her, the said Charles Replyd, a Pretty Joke indeed, to

apply to such a Sett of Mechanical, Ignorant Rascals, & that they consisted of Butchers, Taylers & Coblers & Hop'd that his Father wou'd not obey aney Summons from Them, w^{ch} If it was his Own Case he wou'd not—sometime after, the Deponant came from Charlestown & the said Charles ask'd him whether the Delegates were Sail'd for the N^o. Ward, in Answer, he told him he Believ'd they were; he then reply'd, that he wish'd the men of War woud meet with 'em & take them Pris'oners & carry them to England, Their to be Treated as Rebels, for he thought them more so then Ever the Scotch were, & he was not Surpriz'd at the Scotch, being such Loyal Subjects, for a Burnt Child wou'd Dread the Fire & how Pretty the Foolish Rascals of Property wou'd Look when their Lands & Negroes comes to be for—feited to the King that he cou'd take the whole Province, if he had a Regement of the Kings Soldiers, for he well knew that the Americans wou'd not fight, The Deponant Further heard the Said Webb say that he Blam'd the Lieutenant Governor for his being so Inactive & that the People wou'd not been so Rebelious had it not been for his Foolish Proceedings, that he wonder'd he Did not Put up the King's Standard, that he mout be able to know who was Friends to the Government or who Not——

Mr. Jn^s. Humphreys on Oath, saith That In may last Their was some Gentlemen at Mr. Thomas Harcombe's Talking about the Affairs of the Country, & after those Gentlemen went away he heard Mr. Webb say he thought it was a Pit'y their was not a Gallows in charlestown to hang all the Americans in a String, & as for the Committee They were a Lousey Sett. Blackgards, such as Butchers, & Taylers——& Further Saithe Not——

Sworn y^e 18th July 1775 before me

AND^W LEITCH
JOHN JACKSON
W^m RUGGE
JAMES RUGGE

St. Pauls Parish y^e 18 July 1775—

Whereas Charles Webb being brought before the Committee for saying many disrespectfull words against the Lieutenant Governor (of this Province) & the Committees in general,—it has appeared to us, by several Affidavits that the said Charles Stands Guilty of the Accusation—Wee Therefore Look on him as an Enemy to This Province & America in General And an Object of the Resentment of the Public—by Order of the Committee .

MELCHER GARNER Chairman

Endorsed : Proceedings & Sentence
against Charles Webb
St Paul's Parish
July 1775

[9.]

Gentlemen

Charles Towne 20th of July 1775

Give me Leave to Assure you, Nothing Can Give Me Greater Concern than being an Idle Spectator att A time When Every Lover of Liberty, Should be In Some Manner Assisting to the Preservation of that Invaluable Blessing, With a heart full of Zeal, I most humbly Offer my Poore Service, Voluntary to Goe on any Expedition, Where your Honours think I Can be of Any service, and Should I be Thought Worthy of Any Trust, I Shall Deemd It The most Happy moment of my Life

I Am allways ready to Goe Where your Honors Please To Send me, and hope With the Blessing of God To Prove My self Deserving The Tittle of a Lover of this Country And Not Unworthy of your Commands

I have only To Say With Greatest Truth I am

Gentlemen Your Most Obedient

Most humble servant

JOHN COPITHORN¹⁴

To The Hon^{ble} Council of Saffty

Endorsed : JOHN COPITHORN

20 July 1775

¹⁴ See Vol. 2 "Collections," p. 53, line 28.

[10.]

Addressed : M^r Chareman & To
The Gentlemen
of
the Comity of Saifty

Gentelmen of the Commity of Saifty

I have inclosed the bill of Expince in gowing On the Secret
Sarvece to North Edesstoe, the Expince would not have
so greait had I not Supplied the boat with Nessessarey that
I thought it Prudent to Send Back to Georgica
from Gentelmin your humble
Sarvant

JOSEPH VERREE¹⁵

Charlestown July 27th 1775

Endorsed : JO^s VERREE

Endorsed also : £64 10/ to
M Jos VERREE
for Expences
going to North
Edisto for the
Gun powder

[11.]

Addressed : CLEMENT LEMPRIERE Esq^r Beaufort
Port Royal

Charles Town 27th July 1775—¹⁶
past midnight —

Dear Sir——

Notwithstanding the inclosed Letter, or I Should Say the
Letter in which this is inclosed, is Signed by order of the

¹⁵ See vol 2 "Collections," pp. 54 and 55.

¹⁶ The only preserved journal of the first Council of Safety ends with
the 26th July, 1775. The journals containing subsequent proceedings of
that body were lost—See Vol. 2, "Collections," pp. 63 and 64 and 74

Council of Safety—I do not like it—it was written late in the Evening when Gentlemen Seemed desirous of retiring to their Beds & disinclined to reconsider or even fully consider—I therefore, now they are all probably on their pillows, take the liberty of recommending, & desiring, you will, in the first Instance, if you meet the Brig^t, offer to purchase the Gun powder at Six or even Seven pounds Sterling ꝑ C^t & Muskets & Ball, if any, at prices in proportion & for the amount you may draw on me as President of the Council of Safety & depend upon it such draughts to the amount of Fifteen Hundred pounds Sterling if needful shall be paid, if the Council will not justify this act—I must for their & my own Sake so far this request of mine cannot work any contradiction to the Councils orders which must be obeyed if there is a necessity for it, in Case the Captain of the Brig^t. will not sell—if he will then certainly we shall be all much better pleased by a purchase than we shall be to obtain the articles by force & violence.—I wish you success in all your enterprizes & beg you to add my Compliments & good wishes to the Gentlemen your Companions & I remain with great regard &co—

Endorsed : Copy¹⁷ 27. July 1775—

CLE^m LEMPRIERE.

[12.]

Addressed : To

HENRY LAURENS Esq^r

Charles Town.

Sir

Beaufort 29th July 1775.

I Received your favour ꝑ the Express Adinger and in Compliance with your order, I deleiverd the Letter to Cap^t Lampriere (who arrived here yesterday) he is Busied in geting

The journal of the second Council of Safety begins on November 30th, 1775, and ends February 26th, 1776. The remainder of these papers are practically the only further record of the proceedings of the first Council of Safety.

¹⁷ Letter by Henry Laurens.

the Vessel Ready, which prevents his writing, but he has Requested me to acquaint you that he will Comply with the order you sent him—and hopes to get away tomorrow:—I shall dispatch the Letter for Savannah today, and Inclose it to Joseph Clay & Joseph Habersham Esq^{rs} in case one should be absent, the other may deliver it without Loss of time I beg leave to assure you that I shall be particularly pleased whenever the Council of Safety shall lay their Commands on me for the Countrys Service & shall endeavour to execute them the best in my power.

I am much obliged to you for the Information of the arrivals from Urope. I am with Esteem

Sir

Your most obt d

Hble Servant

D : DESAUSSURE

Endorsed : DAN DESAUSSURE
29 July 1775—

[13.]

Addressed : On the Colonys Service
To
Col^o HENRY LAURENS.
Chas^s Town

Camp near Granby 29th July 1775—

Honour'd Sir

I have this moment been inform'd by a Traveling Man, that Capt Poik Cross'd Saluda River with a Compleat Company of very Likely Men on Sunday Last, on his way to Ninety Six—¹⁸ I am with Regard

Honourd Sir

Your Most Obedt Servt

W^m THOMSON

Endorsed : W^m THOMSON 29 July
1775 Rec^d 1st Aug^t

¹⁸ See Mayson's letter, ante p. 47. Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, p. 406, line 19, et seq.

[14.]

Addressed : WILLIAM THOMSON EsquireLieut: Colonel Commandant of the Regiment
of Rangers—

By Express)	at
Mr Cochran	{	Amelia

 Camp near Ninety Six 30th July 1775.
Col^o WILLIAM THOMSON.

Sir

Inclosed you will receive Mr Kirkland's Letter to me of the 28th by which you will see his reasons for resigning his Commission & that they correspond with the hints given you in a former Letter; He has hurted the Cause very much by telling his Company that it was bad & that they had all better return home than remain & fare worse—I am informed that he was with them a few days ago, when they all seemed willing to come to Camp with him, but he positively refused & discharged them—I have ordered Lieut. Martin to get them together & take the Command but have very little expectation of his success or of ever seeing them in Camp—Cap^t Kirkland came here last Thursday Morning & immediately had a long private Talk with Cap^t Polk, which I am a stranger to—but I am certain his coming was of very little service—The next morning I gave Cap^t Polk Orders to sett off with a Command of men to Fort Charlotte for to conduct the ammunition which you ordered me to send for in your Last Letter & Mr Forbes, when I was told, that he had discharged both the Grass & Quarter Guards from their duty—that he was their Officer & would not sacrifice their Healths for no Council of Safety's Parading notions, that it was contrary to the rules of the Congress to march them towards Town & a great deal of such like inflammatory Language—I must confess that this sudden conduct of Cap^t Polks surprised me very much as well

as his behaviour since—His men were very impudent to me after his telling them that he would not order them below without their consent & as for his own part he would not go without there was an absolute occasion—so that his jaunt to Fort Charlotte was not complied with—I am very certain it would be impossible for Cap^t Polk ever to carry any Command over his Company, from what I have seen since his arrival here which was last Sunday Evening—The Morning preceeding that day I received a Letter from him by an Express, informing me, that he would be glad to see me immediately, as he was likely to be ambuscaded by some of Cap^t Cunningham's party—accordingly I went & met him & his Company about eight miles over Saludy river & Conducted them hither—This party consisting of about sixty men had actually stopp'd them on the road, but Cap^t Cunningham Ordered them to Disperse as soon as he came up with them—When I found Cap^t Polk was determined to march his Company back again, I entreated him to reflect seriously on what he was going to do, as his honor was at stake—He said he had already done it and that he would not take the Tour which was Ordered by the Council of Safety at this season of the year, that he allways understood the Rangers were raised to protect the Frontiers & not their Plantations, that he & all his Company were ready & willing to go, if there was a necessity for so doing; but at present in his opinion there was none, that they were now inlisted near a month, that neither he or his men expected any pay from the Province, & that he would not charge them a single farthing for the Expence he had been at in providing for them during that time—directly after this conversation Cap^t Polk Ordered his Company to get ready for marching & left the Camp about 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon—I found myself all this time in a very disagreeable situation, having only 20 of Cap^t Purves's men, who tho' obedient were not sufficient to execute my Orders, if I had given any, I thought it most prudent to let them depart in Peace, as they were all ripe to commit the most daring Enterprise—You will find under this cover from Cap^t Polk a Letter for you together

with another to me, which I received just before he quitted the Camp—I do not think it safe just now to send for any Ammunition from Fort Charlotte as there are so few Rangers here to protect it in case of need & the People still seem to be in as great a ferment as ever, if not greater several Gentlemen of Fortune I learn have come from Savannah & Georgia & signed Fletchall & Cunningham's Association & I am of opinion many others will join them—I shall be glad to know by the return of the Bearer whether you expect I will conduct Cap^t Purves's Company down to Amelia as you ordered in your las^t.¹⁹

I remain with respect

Sir

your obed^t hum^t Serv^t

Jas. MAYSON.

Endorsed: Maj^r MAYSON to Coll^o

THOMSON 30. July 1775

Read in Council

11th August

[15.]

Addressed: To

The Honour^{ble} HENRY LAWRENCE

Sr /

That Happy period in y^e Earley Time of Life when youth in us Knew Nothing of y^e Cabinett or y^e field and which gave birth to An Acquaintance, made me Apply to you Last Even. & in y^e manner that I Did Hopeing that y^e Kind Benevolent Monitor which Allways Appeard in you for me in former Cases of wich shall Ever be Retaind with y^e moast greatfull Remembrance would have Assisted my weak Indeavour in y^e Address befour you y^e Common Cause Demanded this as

¹⁹ See Salley's History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782, p. 290, line 2 et seq., p. 295, line 20 et seq., pp. 294-95, p. 307, p. 414, p. 417.

I Realey thought and wether it was A principall Inspired by God or that of Nature from my fore fathers Loins who have Marked there way in blood in former days for this province —*I know not*! but One of y^e two is y^e Acting principali Moveing me by this first Address to y^e Counsell where I see you so far advanced, and Honoured in Such a Eminent Distincktion whose Capassity I Admired while I Lament y^e Loss—but I wisper you Something that y^e Hardships of Life has Qualified there Nerves for Labour in y^e field this Glorious field that I would wish all my Heart and Soul Contend in till Every Spring of Life Lost its powers there I never had An Oppertunity because it was not in my power And from y^e Expressions I heard fall from A gentⁿ I See my first Attempt all Vanisht in Air where my prayers Accompanyes them to Heaven for y^e publick safety in more Abler Hands while I Seek Other Methods if I am Obliged to seek At Boston its self in this Glorious Cause Adue I am done God Bless you in Every Indevore forgive my Ignorance pitty y^e Capassity In y^e Sentiments of your Ever Affection^{te}

Herty Well Wisher

J. COACHMAN

Endorsed: JAMES COACHMAN

30 July 1775. Answered
immediately as within—

[16.]

Ansonburgh 30 July 1775—

Dear Sir—

I had flattered my self as well as my friends with the hopes of a Company of Men upon your plan which would have been truly serviceable in the common cause if occasion should have required their appearance in the Field, therefore believe me, your secession²⁰ is no little mortification to me & that in my opinion the Council of Safety in general will be sorry for

²⁰ A very early use of that term.

it—the expression from Capt. Elliott which seems to have affected you was not intended to offend, & I beg you will not, from that or from any other attempt in the Council to explain our meaning in order if possible to accommodate our Duty with your patriotic proposition, take hasty exceptions—consider, we have a part to act as well as other Men—the most difficult part too—we have to please all Men—every Man thinks he has a right to arraign those whose task it is to *direct*—but I will say no more on this Head—Mr Withers is anxious to go, therefore I shall only add that I hope you will not wholly abandon your laudable impulse, think farther of the subject & be assured the Council of Safety will be glad to concur with you in every thing consistent with the line of their Duty & the public good & none more cordially than Dear Sir

Your most obed^t Serv^t

JAMES COACHMAN Esq^r —

Endorsed : Answer to JA COACHMAN

30 July 1775.

[17.]

Addressed : To

HENRY LAURENS Esq^r
Charles Town.

Beaufort 2^d August 1775.

Sir

In consequence of your directions, I sent Express to Savannah & the Letter for the Council of Safety was delivered, and the Inclosed sent me to be forwarded, I Received it yesterday morning, and as I doubt whether its Contents are of such a Consequence as to need an Express, I declined sending one in hopes an opportunity would offer soon, which does this day: I have to Inform you Capt. Lampriere set sail from here on Monday forenoon, and in all probability

got over the Barr that afternoon, Capt Joyner with a few Volunteers from here, went with him—Inclosed is an acco^t due me which you will please to order payment to my partner M^r Josiah Smith, there is another acco^t due me for Sundrys Supplied Capt Joyner & Capt. Barnwell on the first Expedition, but the acco^t is given in to Cap^t Joyner who will Render it amongst the others—I am with Esteem

Sir

Your most obed^t

and most Hble servant

D.: DESAUSSURE

Sir

Your favour of the 2^d Inst^t came duly to hand & was presented immediately to the Council of Safety who return you their thanks—the Account which came Inclosed in it was also immediately endorsed by an Order on the Treasurers for Payment I signed it by order & desired the Secretary to deliver it to M^r Josiah Smith.—

I am Sir

Charles Town, 10th August 1775— your most obed^t Servt

H L. Presid^t of C S—

P S

Inclosed you will receive a Letter
from M^r Delagayé—

Endorsed: DAN DESAUSSURE 2^d Aug^t
1775. Rec^d & Read in Council
the 5th Ans^d 10th
as within

[18.]

In the Council of Safety, 6th August 1775

Sir—

We have fully considered the Contents of your Letter of the 4th Inst^t but we cannot, from any thing you have alledged or referred to perceive the Smallest ground for a misunder-

standing between the Council of Safety & the Army—nor do we find any point so obtruse as to render a foreign enquiry necessary on our part

We do not think it needful at present to define your duty nor to mark the extent of your authority, but, without quoting precedents in justification of our proceedings, we trust it will be sufficient to say, that in virtue of certain Resolutions of the Provincial Congress—"that the Council of Safety shall have the supreme direction regulation maintenance & ordering of the Army & of all Military establishment & arrangements." & that the said Council shall have "power & authority to do all such matters & things relative to the strengthening securing & defending the Colony as shall by them be judged & deemed expedient & necessary" We Issued our Order of the 1st Curr^t which you are pleased to call a paper, "for leave of absence to Lieutenant John Blake from duty in the 2^d Regiment of Foot till further orders"—an act which we deemed to be both expedient & necessary for the public service. We assure you this was not done either in matter or manner with any design to give you offence nor to intrench upon those Rights which in the absence of the Colonel of the first Regiment, reside in you & which we shall always be ready to support. We have therefore no doubt but that upon reconsidering this matter you will pay that regard to our Order which is due & which ought not to have been delayed.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Endorsed: Copy. 6th Aug^t 1775 ²¹

[To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.]

²¹ This letter was written by Henry Laurens, and must have been written to Col. William Moultrie, of the 2nd South Carolina Regiment. It does look a little strange to see the three Regiments of South Carolina Regulars spoken of as "the Army."

THE BULL FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.¹

Arms: Gules: an armoured arm bearing a sword, arg:(?)

Crest: A bull passant, ppr. (?) *Motto*: God is curteus.²

Stephen Bull, Esq., the progenitor of this family, (which is one of the most distinguished in South Carolina) was Lord Ashley's deputy and one of the leaders of the expedition which came from England on the frigate *Carolina* in 1669-70.³ He was thus one of the first settlers of South Carolina, and Lord Ashley praises his behavior in the government as agreeable to the Proprietors and his own high character.⁴ He

¹ The Editor is indebted to Langdon Cheves, Esq., for the pedigree and most of the data for this genealogy.

² From seals and plate. The monument at Ashley Hall has the same arms, but the motto "Ducit Amor Patrice." A seal of Gov: Bull (the first) with above crest and arms and scutcheon of pretence is now owned by Mr. Milton Leverett, of Columbia. Perhaps the same mentioned in Gov. Bull's will 1754, "to my grandson Stephen Bull my watch, Gold seal" &c., and "Lost in Charles Town tuesday morning, a Camelian seal set in Gold whereon my Coat of Arms is engrav'd whoever delivers it to Mr Jno Guerard or to me, shall have Ten pounds reward—Stephen Bull jun."—*S. C. Gazette* 23, Dec. 1756.

³ With him came also Burnaby Bull (perhaps a brother or relation. See Charleston Year Book, 1886, p. 247.) This Capt. Burnaby Bull was a planter in St. Andrew's parish with lands, 1690-91, on both sides of Ashley river. His will, 2d March 1715, empowered his executors Wm Elliott and Shem Butler to sell part of his lands if necessity required. In March, 1717, they sold 70 acres to John Cockfield (Bk. P. p. 92.) Plat of endorsed warrant to Capt. Burnaby Bull 31 July, 1691, for 500 acres on Ashley river; grant 17 May 1701; mortgaged to the Public 2 Feb. 1713. John Cockfield was born Aug. 4, 1715,—grandson of Burnaby Bull.

⁴ April 10, 1671: "Mr Bull. your behaviour in our Government I finde is agreeable to the good character I have received of you wherein you doe a very acceptable thing to the Lords Proprietors and me in Particular" * * "I have acquainted your brother that the things and persons hee will send you shall be freight free I am your affeate friend. Ashley."

obtained large grants of land on Ashley river and St. Helena, and in 1671 settled the "Ashley Hall" plantation (which remained in his family for over 200 years). In October 1671 he assisted in selecting the site of Charleston, as his son 62 years later, did that of Savannah. He was master of the ordnance, captain and engineer of the forts, 1671-75; captain and then colonel of the Provincial forces, 1687-1703; Justice of the Peace; Assistant Judge, 1683; Surveyor General, 1685; Register, 1696, of the Province; member of the Provincial parliament, 1672-74; and of the Grand Council (under Locke's Constitution) as Commoner, 1672-74; and as Deputy (Lord Ashley's 1669-72, Lord Cornbury's, 1674-82, other Proprietors 1684-91, 1694-99). He was a great explorer among the Indians and in 1671 was chosen Caseeka of the Etiwans, and in 1696 was appointed by Gov. Archdale to make a treaty with the Indians of the North Carolina coast.⁵

He died about 1706 and was buried at his seat on Ashley river.

Issue:⁶

- I. William Bull, b. 1683.
- II. [Perhaps Burnaby Bull. See p. 87.]
- III. John Bull, b. 169—.
- IV. Catherine Bull, b. 1699; m. — Wilson; died September, 1734⁷

Hon. William Bull, of Ashley Hall and Sheldon, Esq., J. P., was a member of the Commons House of South Carolina, 1706-1719, &c; served as captain in the Tuscarora and Yemasee wars; was colonel of the Berkeley County regiment; Commissioner of Indian affairs, 1721; and Lord Proprietors' Deputy in 1719. He stood loyally by the Proprietors, but was, nevertheless, on the change of government, appointed a

⁵ Collections, Vol. 5, pp. 134, 192, 427.

⁶ A Stephen Bull, jun., was witness to a deed from John Strode of Barbadoes to his son Hugh Strode, of Carolina, Aug., 1697.

⁷ Catherine Wilson wid: Sister to Coll. William Bull buried per the Revd Mr Varnod Sept. ye 1st 1734.—St. Andrew's Register.

member of the King's Council for South Carolina, 1721-1737, and from his experience and knowledge of the affairs of the country and the Indians was appointed to assist Gen. Oglethorpe to settle Georgia, and, Feb. 9, 1733, (on a site said to have been suggested by him) "Mr Oglethorpe and Coll. Bull marked out the Town" of Savannah (whose principal street perpetuates his name).

Col. Bull became President of the Council on Mr. Arthur Middleton's death, Sept. 7, 1737, and on Lt. Gov. Broughton's death, Nov. 22, the government devolved upon him. He was appointed Lieutenant Governour June 3, 1738, and governed the Province with ability, tact and courage till 1744. In his time the Province suffered war, pestilence and famine; in 1738 was menaced by the Spaniards, French and Indians and afflicted by small pox and crop destroying droughts; in 1739 a servile insurrection and yellow fever; in 1740 war with the Spaniards and a dreadful fire in Charlestown. But Gov. Bull overcame all difficulties; his influence kept the Indians quiet; he suppressed the insurrection⁸ and raised forces against the Spaniards, and his administration was one of the most successful and popular the Province had ever had. Col. Bull was commissioner under the Church act, 1706, and was reappointed 1745 (when he was the only surviving commissioner) and was commissioner of Prince Williams' parish, the church of which he did much to erect.⁹ Gov. Bull, besides the estates received from his father, obtained large grants in the Province and settled the fine Sheldon estate. His home in Charlestown was the brick mansion (late Miss

⁸ Gov. Bull met the insurgents in the road, escaped with difficulty, raised the militia, attacked and defeated them.—S. C. Hist. Col. 2, p. 270. London Mag. 1740.

⁹ Whereas the Commissioners for building a Church in Prince William Parish are impowered by law to erect pews therein and to dispose of the same to such persons who are inhabitants, or have settled plantations, or are possessed of lands in order to become settlers in the said parish, and that are willing and desirous to promote carrying on and finishing that good work, which is already in great forwardness.

Therefore all such persons are hereby desired, to give in their names

Hayne's) at the N. W. corner of Meeting and Ladson streets, erected on the lot N^o 276 granted his father in 1694. (Now owned by H. H. Ficken, Esq.) He was born at Ashley Hall April, 1683; m., 17 —, Mary, dan. of Richard Quintyne,¹⁰ Esq. She d. 19, March, 1738.¹¹ He d. at Sheldon, March 21, 1755.

to us the undernamed commissioners, with the several sums of money they are willing to contribute, to enable the commissioners to compleat and finish the said Church.

WILLIAM BULL.

BURNABY BULL.

JOHN BULL.

—*South Carolina Gazette.*

Sept. 17th, 1753.)

¹⁰ Will Jan. 26, 1694, Richard Quintyne of Berkley County gent^l &c my wife Elizabeth &c my daughters Martha, Mary, Elizabeth & Jane &c. son Henery Quintyne at 21 &c will of my uncle Richard Quintyne of London, Goldsmith, dec'd &c. Wife sole adm'x and Mr. Richard Berksford assist her, &c. Proved 27, April, 1695.

His widow married Thomas Nairne, Esq. Her will March 3, 1739, proved 19, May, 1732.

Elizabeth Nairne of Berkley County &c. my Sister Margery Hoome & her daughter & my brother Charles Edward &c children of my daughter Mary Bull when 21 &c my son in law Wm. Bull ex'or.—Pro. Court Bk 1671-1727. pp. 45, 177.

A marble slab at St Andrew's Church has coat of arms and "Here Lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Nairn who died on the 9th of March 1721 She was the eldest daughter of Robert Edward A M of Dundee & Minister of Murrose Her first husband was Henry Quintyne, her second Thomas Nairn judge of the Vice Admiralty in South Carolina who was barbarously murdered by Indians 1715" &c.

Lds. Proprietors granted to Henry Quintyne 14, May, 1707, 500 acres and Dec. 1714, 918 acres on Coosaw &c and said Henry Quintyne died intestate July, 1716, leaving Mary the wife of William Bull his only sister & heir at law.—M. C. O. Bk. Y. p. 60.

¹¹ "On Monday last departed this life the Lady of the Honble William Bull Esq: President and Commander in chief in & over this Province And was interred on Thursday last in a very handsome Manner. The Funeral being attended by the Council & Assembly with several other officers & gentlemen of Distinction".—*South Carolina Gazette*, Sat. March 24, 1738.

"Mary the wife of the Honble William Bull Esqr was Buried 21st March 1738" *St. And: Reg:*

Issue:¹²

I. Stephen Bull, b. 1707; d. 1750.

II. William Bull, b. 1710; d. 1791.

III. Elizabeth Bull, b. March 9. 171 $\frac{2}{3}$. m., Dec. 26, 1730, Hon. Thos. Drayton, member of the Council; d——— leaving issue.

IV. Charlotte Bull, b. Aug. 15, 1719; m., 14, Nov. 1742, Hon. John Drayton, member of the Council; d. Dec. 30, 1743, leaving issue.

V. Mary Henrietta Bull, b. Feb. 16, 172 $\frac{2}{3}$, m. Hon. Henry Middleton, member of the Council; d. March 1. 1772, s. p.Gov. Bull died at Sheldon March 21st 1755.¹³ His eldest son:

Stephen Bull, of Newberry, Esq., J. P., served as captain in the St. Augustine expedition; was a Justice of the Peace; and a member of the Commons House of Assembly, 1737, 1738, 1743, 1746. He was born March 18, 1707;

¹² Stephen ye son of William Bull & Mary his wife was born March ye 18th 1707.

William the son of William & Mary Bull was born September ye 24th 1710.

Elizabeth ye daughter of William & Mary Bull was born March ye 9th 1712. 13.

Charlotte daughter of William & Mary Bull was born August ye 15, 1719.

Mary Henrietta ye daughter of William & Mary Bull born February ye 16th 1722-23.

—*St. Andrews Reg.*

¹³ "This universally lamented Gentleman was born in this Province in the year 1683 and died at Sheldon (the name of his Seat) the 21st ulto: aged 72 years wanting only a few Days, and was interred in Prince Williams Parish Church (which he was the principal instrument in building and is esteemed the most elegant and compleatest Country Church in America) on the 24th ult: From the 22^d when the news of his Death was received in Town, to the 24th the Forts and all the vessels in Harbour hoisted their colours in mourning and the last afternoon Minute guns were fired from Johnsons and Granvilles Bastions," &c.—*S. C. Gazette*, April 3, 1755.

married, April 27, 1731, Martha, dau. of Benjamin Godin of Charlestown, merchant, who d., and he m., May 2, 1747, Judith, dau. of James Nicholas Mayrant, Esq., J. P. (who survived him and m., 2d, Robert Pringle, Esq.) He died Feb. (?), 1750.¹⁴

Issue: By first wife.

I. William Bull, b. Feb. 19, 1731 $\frac{1}{2}$; d. Feb. 26, 1731 $\frac{1}{2}$.¹⁵

II Stephen Bull.

By second wife.

III. William Bull.

Gen. Stephen Bull, of Sheldon, Esq., J. P., was a member of the Commons House, 1757, &c., of the Provincial Congress, 1774-76; State House of Representatives, 1776, &c.; and State Senate, 1779, &c.; was colonel of the Granville County Regiment of the Provincial militia and signed the Association and retained command of the regiment under the Revolutionary party, and in March, 1778, was made, by the Council, brigadier general of one of the three brigades into which the militia of the State was divided.

He was born 18, March, 1707; m., Dec. 18, 1755, Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Woodward, Esq., who d. June 9, 1771, without issue. He m., 2d., May 24, 1772, Anne, widow of Col. Thomas Middleton and dau. of Nathaniel Barnwell, Esq.

Issue: Second wife.

I. Charlotte Bull, died unm.

II. Mary Bull, m., 1st, Nathaniel Barnwell, 2d,—Maxy.

III. Sarah Bull, m. John G. Barnwell, Esq.

¹⁴ Will, 17, Jan. 1749; Pd. 6 March 1749: I Stephen Bull of Newberry near Radnor in Granville County &c. wife Judith one half &c. other half to my two sons Stephen & William Bull &c. my wife Judith, my honoured father Lt. Gov. Wm. Bull and Wm Bull jr: ex'ors.

¹⁵ William the son of Stephen & Martha. Bull born Feb. 19, 1731.2
William the son of Stephen Bull burd Febry ye 27. 1731.2

—*St. And. Reg.*

Mary Bull, who married Nathaniel Barnwell, Esq. (b. 1772; d. 1800) had :

Issue:

- I. Stephen Barnwell, died a minor.
- II. Eliza Nathalie Barnwell, married Thomas Heyward Cuthbert by whom she had one daughter, Eliza Nathalie Cuthbert, who married William Henry Trescot, and had issue, now the representatives of the oldest branches of both the Bull and Barnwell families.

Sarah Bull, married John Gibbes Barnwell, (b. Feb. 10, 1778; d. Meh. 28, 1828.) only surviving son of Gen. John Barnwell of the Revolutionary war.

Issue:

- I. John Gibbes Barnwell, born 1816.
- II. Eliza Barnwell, m. Robert W. Barnwell.
- III. Charlotte Barnwell, m. Bishop Stephen Elliott.
- IV. Mary Barnwell, m. Middleton Stuart.
- V. Sarah Barnwell, d. unm.
- VI. Anne Barnwell, m. Rev. Edward T. Walker.
- VII. Emily Barnwell, d. unm. 1894.

William Bull, of Ashley Hall, Esq. J. P., (son of Stephen Bull, Esq. and Judith Mayrant) was born about 1749. He was a Justice of the Peace and member of the Commons, 1774, and was appointed to H. M. Council, June 30, 1774; but was elected to the Provincial Congress, 1774-76, and acted with the Revolutionary party. He received Ashley Hall from his uncle Gov. Wm. Bull.

He m., 26, Aug., 1779, (St. Bartholomew's) Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. James Reid. (She was b. Sept 28, 1762.) He died in 1805, and was buried at Ashley Hall.

Issue:

- I. William Stephen Bull.

William Stephen Bull, of Ashley Hall, Esq., was born May 2, 1784. He was a member of the South Carolina House

of Representatives for several years; m. Rosetta Margaret, dau. of Ralph Izard, Esq. He died March 2, 1818.

Issue:

- I. William Izard Bull.
- II. Elizabeth Bull, died unm., aged about 12 years.
- III. Mary Bull, died an infant.
- IV. — — — died an infant.

Col. William Izard Bull, of Ashley Hall, was born Octo. 18, 1813; was sometime colonel of the militia, and a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1835 to 1865—14 years in the House and 16 in the Senate. Besides his Carolina estates he possessed large plantations in Mississippi. He m. in 1833, Gracia Caroline Turnbull, who died in 1840, and he next m., in 1842, Mary Davie de Saussure (d. 1858). He died Oct. 21, 1894, and was buried at Ashley Hall.

Issue: By first wife.

- I. Claudia Butler Bull, b. 1834; d. 1836.
- II. William Izard Bull, b. 1836; d. Mar. 22, 1837.
- III. William Izard Bull, b. Jan. 19, 1838.
- IV. — — — died an infant.

Second wife.

- V. Rosetta Izard Bull, b. Jan. 11, 1843; d. Dec. 18, 1872; m. W. B. Guerard. (Issue 2 children, died infants.)
- VI. John Julius Pringle Bull, b. 1844; d. 1846.
- VII. Sallie Davie Bull, b. Sept., 1847; d. Sept., 1864, unm.
- VIII. DeSaussure Bull.
- IX. Henry Bolivar Bull, b. Feb. 24, 1851.
- X. Joel Poinsett Bull, b. 1853; drowned, 1857.
- XI. Rebecca Theodosia Bull, b. 1856; d. July 5, 1875.

William Izard Bull, of Charleston, M. D., b. Jan. 19, 1838, m., Dec 18, 1872, Mary Catherine Mazyck.

Issue:

- I. Gracia, b. Aug. 10, 1874.
- II. Emma Anna, b. June 18, 1876.

III. William Izard Bull, b. March 16, 1878.

IV. Alexander Mazyek Bull, b. December 1, 1882.

V. Mary Catherine, b. Feb. 15, 1885.

De Saussure Bull, of Sumter County, S. C., planter, (2d son of Col. Wm. Izard Bull) b. June 28, 1849; m., Jan'y, 1885, Caroline Kinloch Rees.

Issue:

I. Henry de Saussure Bull, b. Nov. —, 1885.

II. Frances Caroline Bull, b. 1887; d. 1889.

III. James Holmes Bull, b. June 12, 1890.

Hon. William Bull, of Ashley Hall, Esq., J. P., (second son of Gov. Wm. Bull) was born at Ashley Hall Sept. 24, 1710. He was the first American to graduate in medicine (Leyden 1734). On returning to Carolina he was commissioned Justice of the Peace, and elected to the Commons for Berkeley county 1736-1749. He served as captain in the St. Augustine expedition and on his return was appointed Assistant Judge and chosen Speaker of the Commons, 1740-1749. In 1745 he was Commissioner under the Church act; was captain and then colonel of the Regiment of Horse, 1740-1757, and brigadier of the Provincial forces, 1751-1759. Dec. 15, 1749, he was appointed a member of H. M. Council for South Carolina, and May 20, 1751, Commissioner to treat with the Six Nations. He had great experience of Indian affairs and strongly advised Gov. Lyttleton against war with the Cherokees, but accompanied him on the expedition. Col. Bull was appointed Lieutenant Governour in 1759, and on Gov. Lyttleton's departure assumed the government of the Province, April 16, 1760; organized forces, checked the incursions of the Cherokees and forced their submission. He administered the government till Dec. 22, 1761, and again 1764-66, 1768, 1769-71, and 1773-75; in 1770 he urged improvement of the public schools and founding a college for South Carolina. Gov. Bull was devoted to Carolina, had been five times governor of the Province

and the most popular governor it ever had. He "had a princely fortune at stake in this revolution, but did not waver in his conscientious duty to his King" * * "It was supposed by some writers that if William Bull had been made dictator in this crisis of American affairs, there may have been no revolution."¹⁶

Gov. Bull m., Aug. 17, 1746, Hannah, dau. of Hon. Othneal Beale, member of the Council, but had no issue. He left the Province in 1782 with the British troops, died in London July 4, 1791, and is buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn. At Ashley Hall stands a marble shaft bearing his coat of arms and an inscription to his memory.¹⁷

John Bull, of Bull's Island, Esq., J. P., (youngest son of Stephen Bull, Esq.) was born at Ashley Hall in 1693; he was a captain in the Provincial forces; bore arms in 1715, and in 1728 defeated a party of Indians. He was Justice of the Peace; member of the Commons House of Assembly, and Commissioner under the Church act in 1745. Capt. Bull possessed large estates including Bull's or Coosaw Island, his principal residence.¹⁸ He died there Aug. 15, 1767.¹⁹ M.,

(¹⁶ Johnson's Trad. 60. McCrady's Hist. S. C.; Sabine's Am. Loyalists, 183; *S. C. Gaz.*; *Gent. Mag.* 1791.)

¹⁷ His will, 17—, reads: "I William Bull the late Governour of South Carolina for his Britannic Majesty do &c. will my worldly goods greatly deranged & lessened in value not by my Fault but by some unexpected contingencies I have met with from peculiar situations wherein I have been placed during the late unhappy times in America &c. my plantation on Ashley river in Carolina being above 1170 acres including marsh, where my Grand Father lived, died & lies buried, where my Father & all his children were born I wish to remain in the possession of one of his Posterity I therefore give &c. to my nephew William Bull his heirs &c."

Died July 4, 1791, Wm Bull Esq. aged 81, a native of South Carolina, many years Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of said Province which he left with the British troops in 1782. *European Mag.* 1791. p. 23, p. 78.

¹⁸ Charlestown Mr. Oglethorpe set out from here on the 14th May & lay at Col. Bulls house on Ashley River where he dined the next day * * from thence went by land to Capt. Bulls where he lay the 15th &c. *S. C. Gaz.* 2 June 1733.

¹⁹ Saturday sen'night died at his plantation in Prince Williams

first,—, who was carried off by Indians in 1715; m., 2d, Mary — — —, who survived him and died Nov. 19, 1771, aged 72 years.

Issue: By second wife.

- I. ANNE, b. 1722²⁰; m., 17—, Joseph Izard, Esq., member of Commons. She d. Nov. 24, 1754, leaving issue:
 - i. Mary, m. 19, May, 1759, Miles Brewton, Esq.
 - ii. Elizabeth, m. March 21, 176—, Hon. Daniel Blake, and died s. p.
- II. MARY, b. 1723; m. Col. Thomas Middleton, member Commons and colonel Carolina Regiment, Indian war 1760-1. She d. 2, Feb. 1760,²¹ leaving issue:
 - i. William Middleton, Esq., mem. Commons, 1760. d. unm. April 8, 1768.
 - ii. Sarah Middleton, m. Nov. 29, 1766, (*Gazette*, Dec. 5.) Hon. Benjamin Guerard (afterwards Governor State of S. C.)

parish aged 72 years. Capt. John Bull, brother to the late and uncle to the present Lieutenant Governor of this Province. *South Carolina Gazette*, Aug. 24. 1767.

His tomb at Sheldon Church has his arms and "Here lies the remains of John Bull, youngest son of Stephen Bull, Esq., one of the Deputies of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. He died August the 16th, 1767, aged 74 years."

²⁰ Anne daughter of John & Mary Bull, baptized April 24, 1722. *St. Andrew's Reg.*

²¹ "Under this stone lies the body of Mary Middleton A Pious Christian An affectionate wife A tender mother A dutiful daughter and a sincere friend Wife of Thomas Middleton And second daughter of Jno Bull Esq: and Mrs Mary Bull How loved how valued &c. * * *

She died February 2d 1760 in the 37th year of her age."—At Sheldon Church.

- iii. Mary, m. Jan. 10, 1771,
(*Gazette*, Jan 14.) Hon.
Pierce Butler, major H. M.
29 Regmt., and subsequently
U. S. Senator, S. Carolina.
Issue: Pierce Butler, d.
unn. 18—, aged 23. Mary,
m. Dr. Mease, of Phila-
delphia, and had 2 sons,
Pierce and John who took the
name of Butler.

Burnaby Bull, ²² of Prince William's parish, Esq.,
settled in the Indian land in 1715 and afterwards got
considerable grants there. Had also lands at Ashepoo and
Coosaw. He was a member of the Commons House of
Assembly, 1739—1742, for St. Paul's.

He m. Lucia, dau. of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger.

Issue: ²³

I. Stephen Bull.

II. William Bull.

²² Burnaby Bull may have been the son of Capt. Burnaby Bull of 1670, but more probably was the son of Stephen Bull. Stephen Bull had a grant in 1705 of 400 acres at Coosaw. A deed of 1716 from Wm Bull (the Govr) recites that grant and that Stephen Bull devised $\frac{1}{3}$ of said 400 acres to him and conveys said $\frac{1}{3}$ to Burnaby Bull as does John Bull his $\frac{1}{3}$ thereof with like recitals. Burnaby Bull perhaps also got $\frac{1}{3}$ from Stephen Bull, for in 1738 he conveys the whole 400 acres to John Bull. Capt. John Bull was a brother of Gov. Wm Bull. It would seem that Burnaby Bull was also a brother and the St Helena register indicates that he was so. But this register is a compilation and contains many mistakes. Neither Stephen nor Burnaby Bull's wills can be found.

²³ William the son of Burnaby & Lucy Bull bap^d Oct. ye 19, 1721.
Mary Lucia ye daughter of Burnaby & Lucy Bull baptized Dec. 29 1723.

Margaret daughter of Burnaby Bull & Lucy his wife bap^d July ye 31 1735

Willm Bull, fishmonger, buried at Mr Burnaby Bull's Septem^r ye 4th 1733.

—St Andrews Register.

76 Bull, Stephen B. son Burnaby & Lucy m^d 10 May 1737. Bryan
Eliza S

III. Mary Lucia Bull, bap. Dec. 29, 1723; m. Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, the third, her first cousin, and had issue.

IV. Margaret Bull, bap. July 31, 1735.

V. Elizabeth Bull, m., April 12, 1756, William Simpson, Esqr, subsequently Attorney General, and Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Stephen Bull, of Prince William's parish, Esq. J. P., member of the Commons House of assembly; m. 10, May, 1739, Elizabeth dau. of Joseph Bryan. He died January —, 1770. (*Gazette*, Jan. 9.)

Issue:

I. John Bull.

II. Stephen Bull, d. s. p. Oct. 20 (?), 1775.

III. Josiah Bull (living 1770).

IV. Burnaby Bull, died young, s. p. ante 1770.

V. Ann Bryan Bull, m. James Garvey.

VI. Lucia, m. Jacob Guerard, from whom descended Mary Lucia, who m. Edward Lowndes, Esq:²⁴

111. Bull, Burnaby Father to 76 Buried ch: Yd Ind. Land 7 Novbr 1754
 115 Bull William Esqr. Bro^r 111 Lt Governor of this Province [born] 1683. Rev. Peasley. Buried in the Body of Pr Willm P: Ch: 24 Mar. 1755 72 yrs—St Helena Register.

Deed recorded 5 April 1755 Stephen Bull son & heir at law of Burnaby Bull of Granville County dec'd & Edmund Bellinger gent: on behalf of himself & of his wife Maria Lucia one of the dau's & legatees of said Burnaby Bull, and also of Elizabeth Bull, one of the dau's and legatees of said Burnaby Bull * * said Burnaby Bull did apply himself to one Wm Buchanan merch^t to write his will & in the presence of said Buchanan cancelled a will made in 1752 by which he had cancelled a will made in 1727, that on 1st November last past he was seized with an apoplectic fit & died, leaving in his desk said cancelled will & said unexecuted will & pray proof of latter—

—Pro. Court Bk. 1754-58, p. 354.

I Burnaby Bull of Pr Williams parish planter &c my grand children John, Stephen, Josiah & Burnaby Bull the children of my son Stephen Bull all &c, my son Stephen Bull &c, my son Wm Bull &c, my two daughters Mary Lucia Bellinger & Elizabeth Bull &c, Stephen Bull & Edmund Bellinger ex'ors &c *Ibid* Bk 1752, 57, p. 288.

²⁴ Will 22 May 1769 pd 26 Feb 1770. I Stephen Bull esqr of Pr Williams parish &c. my real estate be sold &c. my son John Bull my Plate

Hon. John Bull, of Granville County, Esq. J. P., was a Justice of the Peace; member of the Commons House, 1772, and Deputy Secretary of the Province; was a member of the Provincial Congress, 1774-5, and subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, 1779, and Senate, 1798, of the State from Beaufort District; and member of the U. S. Congress 1784, 5, 6. He m. 31, March, 1768, Eleanor, only dau. and heiress of Charles Purry, Esq.²⁵ Hon. John Bull died in 1802,²⁶

Issue:

I. John Bull. "Died at the Oakitties in St Lukes parish on 21st Aug: 1798 in the bloom of Life after a few days illness John Bull eldest son of the Hon: John Bull."—*City Gazette*.

William Bull, planter, (second son of Burnaby Bull and Lucia Bellinger) was born — —, m., — —, Anne— —.

Issue:

I. William Robert Bull.

I. Adriana, m. — Grant.

William Robert Bull, born 1762,²⁷ m. — — —

Issue:

I. William Robert Bull

II. Lucia Bull.

with the Crest of my Arms engraved thereon &c my sons John & Josiah in trust &c for my son Stephen & my daughters Ann Bryan Bull & Lucia Bull &c sons John & Josiah Bull ex'ors.

²⁵ Last Thursday * * the same Evening Mr John Bull was married to Miss Eleanor Purry only daughter & heiress of the late Charles Purry Esq. of Beaufort. *S. C. Gaz.* 4 April, 1768.

²⁶ Will Hon John Bull pd 22 Aug. 1802. my cousins Wm Bull & Lucia Bull the children of my cousin Wm Robert Bull £1000 each &c my cousin Adriana Grant £1000 &c my cousin Wm Bull son of my deceased cousin Wm Bull £2000 &c

²⁷ Wm Robert son of William & Ann Bull baptized 10 February 1762.—St. Philip's Reg:

William Robert Bull, of Barnwell District, born — — —, m., 26, May, 1817, Frances Pinckney Webb, who died, and he next m., 22, April, 1829, Susan Lockwood.

Issue: First wife.

- I. William Robert Bull, of Orangeburg, b. 10, May, 1819; m. Dec. 2, 1838, Julia A. Carson.
(b. Jan. 24, 1823.)²⁸
- II. Adriana Bull, who m. Donald D. Salley.
- III. Sheldonia Bull, who m. Nathaniel M. Salley.
- IV. Mary Bull, who m. — — Cannon.
Second wife,
- V. William R. Bull.
- VI. Lucia Bull.
- VII. Susan Bull.
- VIII. Julia Bull.

²⁸ 3 Strobhart's Eq. Reports, p. 86.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

[Persons sending books for notice are requested to state the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage.—Ed.]

Constitutional History of South Carolina, from 1725 to 1775, by D. D. Wallace, A. M., Abbeville, S. C. Hugh Wilson Printer. 8 vo., pp. 93. This is an excellent history, and is presented in a scholarly style, but there are several minor errors of fact that should not be allowed to go unchallenged, for the simple reason that most people are quite ready to receive as history everything that is in print.

Page 4, Note: The Mss. Journals in Columbia are not the only sources from whence Professor Whitney could have learned that Thomas Broughton was not the only Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of South Carolina. The printed Statutes also show that the two Bulls, father and son, held the office for over thirty years; page 25: It was not the "oligarchic coast element" that kept the up-country unrecognized. It was the fault of the English government; page 29, note: David J. McCord was not a doctor, but a lawyer; page 37, note: Shinner was the name of the Chief Justice, as the Court records in the Clerk's office in Charleston abundantly prove, and it is a mistake to say that the "records are not now in existence." In his preface Mr. Wallace accredits Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson with the presidency of the South Carolina Historical Society. Gen. Edward McCrady was its president when Mr. Wallace visited its library, and was such for some time before, and still is its president.—Ed.

Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Coast of South Carolina.

Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Savannah River.

Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Altamaha River.

Recent Acquisitions. A Cache of Pendent Ornaments.

By Clarence B. Moore.

Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Alabama River. By Clarence B. Moore.

Certain Sand Mounds of Duval County, Florida. Two Mounds on Murphy Island, Florida. Certain Sand Mounds of the Ocklawaha River, Florida. By Clarence B. Moore.

Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Georgia Coast. By Clarence B. Moore. Inhumation and Incineration in Europe. By the Marquis de Nadaillac.

The story of the Pre-historic Mound-Builders of North America is the romance of American ethnology, and like all romance is apt to lose its mysterious charm when subjected to the glare of the modern search-light of critical investigation. But the deep scientific interest, with all its matter-of-fact detail, which has been substituted for the beauty of poetic fiction, is ample compensation for the loss, and the plain, though ugly, facts that we are now obliged to accept, are of far greater ethnological value than the imaginary attractions which they have superseded. The historical common-sense of Parkman and John Fiske has forever exploded the beautiful, though utterly apocryphal, fancies of Cooper and Prescott, but in doing so has only acted like the skilled workman who breaks up the artistic gew-gaws of a past age to re-mould their precious metal into forms of modern practical utility. The intrinsic value of the metal remains intact, while the newer application of its substantial qualities subserves a more necessary purpose.

Montezuma and Guatemozin in their priceless robes of Quetzall feathers and their Midas wealth of gold and uncut gems stand revealed to us as the ferocious and savage cannibals who oppressed and dominated a gentler, though not more highly civilized, population than still survives in the Moquis and other Pueblo tribes of our far western territories. But it is certainly a startling and most deeply interesting discovery with which Mr. Moore has acquainted

us, this finding on Little Island, Beaufort County, S. C., of a communal dwelling that could have been built and used only by a people kindred to the Aztecs, to the tribes who owned the stern sway of Powhattan, and to the fierce Iroquois and Hurons—the “Mingos” of Cooper’s tales, who differed racially, and probably radically, from the nations of Algonquin stock who inhabited the entire eastern seaboard, from Florida to Canada.

But who interred this ruined dwelling-place of many families, so different from the Algonquin wigwam, the Sioux tepee, and the Arapaho lodge, in an enormous earth-mound, like those of the Ohio valley, which do not cover such tribal remains? Who made the rudely artistic pottery found in all these artificial hills, the copper gorgets, the sculptured pipes and bone needles of a pattern found from Florida to Colorado, but differing from Iroquois, Aztec or Algonquin? This and many similar questions remain unanswered.

Mr. Moore and his industrious scientific co-workers have given us the key, but have as yet been unable to show us how to use it in unlocking the mysteries of pre-historic American populations.

It is well worth all the labor expended, however, and will in time bring its harvest of scientific truth; to unearth these vestiges of a forgotten race, and to show that the stone “palaces” of the Aztec, the timber “family-houses” of the Powhatans, and the bark-and-wattle communal lodges of the Canadian Hurons are represented in our South-eastern States by the remains of precisely similar structures of adobe and pebbles probably far ante-dating them all.—ROBERT WILSON.

Gottlieb Mittelberger’s Journey to Pennsylvania in the year 1750, and return to Germany in the year 1754, translated from the German by Carl Theo. Eben, member of the German Society of Pennsylvania, is a pretty specimen of the book-maker’s art. It was privately printed (Philadelphia, 1898.) for Mr. Joseph Y. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, a member

of the South Carolina Historical Society, and a faithful student of history. A fac-simile of the title page of the original German edition (Stuttgart, 1756.) begins the contents of the volume, and this is followed by the translation title page in modern type. The whole mechanical make-up of the book is pretty, and the matter contained within its pages is as interesting as the book is pretty.—Ed.

History of the Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County, Georgia, by James Stacy, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Newnan, Georgia. This volume is interesting to the student of South Carolina history, because the founders of Midway and the Midway Congregational Church moved there from Dorchester, South Carolina, and their moving broke up that once flourishing village about which so many interesting traditions cling like the vines that cover the old brick remains of the Congregational church that once flourished there, and which was founded by New England people, from Dorchester, Mass.—Ed.

EXCHANGES.

The October number of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, published by the Virginia Historical Society, is, as usual, full of interesting matter. The leading articles are: Reminiscences of Western Virginia, 1770-1790, by John Redd, Henry County, Virginia; Virginia in 1624-25, (abstracts from British Public Record Office, by W. N. Sainsbury); Answer of Sir George Yeardley to charges of Captain John Martin, &c. (Copy from British Pub. Rec. Office); Virginia Militia in the Revolution; Papers Relating to the Administration of Governor Nicholson and to the Founding of William and Mary College; Virginia Game and

Field Sports, Description of them by the Botanist Clayton, in 1739; Letters of Washington, (From originals in possession of the Society); A Service of Plate, 1794; Sainsbury's Abstracts, (by Alexander Brown); Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, (by W. G. Stanard); genealogies of the Fitzhugh, (with arms and a portrait of Henry Fitzhugh, of Bedford, England); Payne, of Goochland, Foote, Rodes, Pryor and Booker families; with the usual notes, queries and answers, book reviews, etc.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October contains: Sketch of the Life of Leonard Thompson, Esq. (with portrait); Mr John Dutton, Merchant; Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas White, of Weymouth, Mass.; Inscriptions at Great Barrington, Mass.; Heraldry; Barrett Family Record; Lieutenant John Skinner of the Continental Army; the Descendants of John Parmelee; South Hampton (N. H.) Church Records; Ancient Burial Grounds of Long Island, N. Y.; Genealogical Notes on Old Orient Epitaphs; Southold; Letters of Jonathan Boucher to George Washington; Barker Pedigree; Abstracts of English Wills; First Book of Raynham Records; Early Generations of the Brewster Family; A Copy of the Records of the Rev. Thomas White, the first Pastor of the Church in Bolton, Conn.; Gaylord Family; Notes and Queries; Proceedings of the Society; Book Notices; Recent Publications; Deaths, and a full index of persons and places in the 53rd volume. (1899.)

The *Publications* of the Southern History Association (Headquarters Washington, D. C.) for October contains four leading articles. They are: Henry Timrod: Literary estimate, by Prof. H. E. Shepherd, and Bibliography, by A. S. Salley, Jr.; John Brown, by Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh; and Salisbury (N. C.) Confederate Prison, by A. W.

Mangum. In addition there are thirty-nine pages of book reviews, historical notes and queries, etc., and an index to the third volume.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for October has as a frontispiece a beautiful photogravure of Bocardo Gaol, Exford, and this is followed by Oxford and the Quakers, by Amelia Nott Gummere; the Penns and the Taxation of their Estates by the Provincial Assembly; Letter of Miss Rebecca Franks (Flatbush, 1781); British Newspaper Accounts of Braddock's Defeat, by Hon. N. Darnell Davis, C. M. G., Auditor-General of British Guiana; the General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania, contributed by William Brooke Rowle; Roll of Members of the Patriotic Association of Philadelphia, 1778; A Register of Marriages and Deaths, 1800-1801; An early American Prayer Book Hitherto Unknown, by Charles R. Hildebrun; Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775; Petition against Erecting a Court House and Jail at Easton, Penna., 1765; a tribute to the late Dr. Charles Janeway Stillé; and Notes and Queries, Book Notices, etc.

The *Historical Collections* of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., for October, contains: John Woodbury and some of his Descendants, by the late Perley Derby; Early Records of Rowley, Mass.; A Forgotten Horror; and an Index to the thirty-fifth volume, 1899.

The *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association for October contains the second installment of the Adventures of the "Lively" Immigrants, by W. S. Lewis; The Route of Cabeza de Vaca, by Judge Bethel Coopwood; What became of the Lively? by Lester G. Bugbee; Book Reviews and Notices; Notes and Fragments; Questions and Answers; Affairs of the Association, etc.

The Essex Antiquarian, Salem, Mass., for December, contains: Early Gravestones in Essex County; Liberty Tea; Allen Notes; Beverly Inscriptions; Joseph Hovey, by Samuel S. Knapp; Annis Genealogy; Will of Thomas Nelson; Salem Quarterly Court Records and Files; Notes, Queries, etc., with copious indices of the third volume.

The Iowa Historical Record for October contains: Alden Burrill Robbins, D. D., by Ephriam Adams, D. D.; Dr. Frederick Lloyd; Dubuque in Territorial Days; the Old Northwest, by B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D.; Notes on the Early Church History of Iowa City; Notes, etc.

The first number of the *Washington Historian*, published quarterly by the Washington State Historical Society, made its appearance last September, and is a very promising beginner for one of the youngest States of the Union. It contains: The Life of Hon. Arthur A. Denny, an autobiography; Pacific County; The Ship that sailed from Boston Town, a poem; Memoir of Surveyor-General Wm. McMicken; Reminiscences of Early Days in Washington; The Passing of the Pioneer; An Interesting Collection of Indian Relics; Early Exploring Expeditions on the Northwest Coast; First School in Washington; Washington, a poem; A Memorable Occasion; First Code of Washington; The Birth of the Republican Party in Washington; A Short History of an Old Settler; Location of an Insane Asylum at Steilacoom; Early Military Operations in Washington; Some Early Educational History; An Old-time Tribute to Edward Evans; An Echo of a By-gone Age; and a Sketch of the Washington Historical Society.

Publications No. 7 of the American Jewish Historical Society, 1899, pp. vii + 134, is a well annotated, well indexed account of the "Trial of Gabriel de Granada by the

Inquisition in Mexico, 1642-1645", translated from the original by David Fergusson, of Seattle, Washington, and edited with notes by Cyrus Adler.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Professor J. Franklin Jameson, professor of history in Brown University, and Chairman of the Historical Manuscript Commission, of the American Historical Association, is engaged on a volume of the letters of John C. Calhoun, which he hopes to have ready for publication along with the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1899, which will appear in the autumn of 1900. Professor Jameson's work will contain the 430 letters of Calhoun, in possession of Clemson College, and about 400 more that have been loaned to him by gentlemen in South Carolina and elsewhere.

It is a well known fact that D. Appleton & Co. publish the only complete American edition of Miss Muhlbach's works in English. Some time ago a local bibliophile purchased a set of these books from an agent, and in the course of conversation (mostly the agent's) the agent remarked that the original German edition of Miss Muhlbach's works, from which the Appleton edition had been translated, was picked up in Charleston during the war. That was interesting, but fearing that it was a book agent's "ghost story," the bibliophile wrote to the firm on the subject. The following interesting answer was received:

"Tradition has it, that a member of the original firm of D. Appleton & Co. was in Charleston shortly after the close of the war for the purpose of winding up some business there, which was unsettled at the breaking out of the con-

flict, and that a set of Miss Muhlbach's Romances in the original German was turned over to him by one of the local book sellers in part settlement of a claim; and the member of the firm in question being a German scholar, was impressed with the advisability of bringing out an edition in English for the American market, which later on was accomplished. How the set in German came in possession of the book seller in Charleston, the tradition does not state."

In the *Green Bag* for October, Walter L. Miller, of Abbeville, gives the second part of his interesting sketch of William C. Preston. Mr. Miller's opinion of Mr. Preston's education is worthy of note: "Washington College, with its high prestige, for a few months, and then the South Carolina College, with a reputation, at that period, vieing with the great universities of the East; a winter at Richruond, the home of southern chivalry, refinement and culture, and at Washington, the capital of the nation, with its atmosphere of eloquence, learning and statesmanship; a season in the office of perhaps the most eminent lawyer of his day; an extensive tour on horseback through the leading States of the 'Far West'; a voyage across the water; and, finally, a tour through England, France, Italy, Switzerland and Scotland, embracing in it a stay for a while in London, the metropolis of the world, a sojourn of several months in Paris, leading the cities of the world in beauty, gaiety and fashion; and culminating with a winter at Edinburgh in attendance upon the lectures delivered in the celebrated university located there—an institution at that time eclipsing all others in learning and scholarship—such was the plan of Preston's education. Where can we find it equalled, not to say surpassed? Can the President of Yale or Harvard, in this year of our Lord, 1899, improve upon it? I have read some able articles advocating travel as a substitute for a collegiate course. I see every now and then propositions advocating the abolishment of the classics from the college curriculum,

and the substitution of the sciences therefor; I hear a great deal about co-education—but, after all, in my humble judgment, the educational equipment and training of Preston were admirable, and we have yet to see suggested an improvement upon them. Mr. Miller is in error as to the time that Preston served in the Senate. He puts it from 1836 to 1839 or 1840. Mr. Preston was elected to the Senate to succeed Stephen D. Miller, on November 26th, 1833. His term expired on March 3, 1837, but having been elected to succeed himself, he began his full term on March 4, 1837. He resigned in 1842, and in December of that year the Legislature elected George McDuffie to fill out the term which expired on March 3rd following.

Dixie for November contains an illustrated story by Miss Annie T. Colcock, of this State, entitled, "The Revenge of 'Copper' Kettle." To the same magazine Mrs. Claudia Stuart Coles contributes a paper on "The Aboriginal Population of the Chesapeake." Mrs. Coles is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., and a lineal descendant of that Miss Claudia Smith, who entertained Lafayette by her wit and brilliancy at a dinner party in Charleston in 1825.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.—The following was contributed by Mr. Yates Snowden, of Charleston, to the New York *Evening Post* for November 22, last, and was also printed in the Charleston *Sunday News* of November 26th, and has been extensively copied in other papers :

"Hundreds of inquirers have been told by newspapers that the author of the expression 'Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute,' was Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and this statement is repeated in the epitaph by Charles Fraser on the marble tablet to General Pinckney in the south wall of St. Michael's Church, in Charleston. Nevertheless, it was Robert Goodloe Harper and not Pinckney who framed the phrase in question. The proof of this is fur-

nished by Henry L. Barker, of 'St. John's Berkeley, S. C., who has kindly allowed the Evening Post's correspondent to copy an extract from a letter of the late Hon. Alfred Huger of Charleston, dated November 22, 1871, which says :

"I have frequently heard General Pinckney, known as the confidential friend of Washington, speak of the events of the Revolution, and I often dined with the two brothers, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Gen. Thomas Pinckney, at the Mutton Chop Club (and elsewhere), which met at Sally Seymour's in Tradd Street every alternate Wednesday. This was the last association I ever remembered of the old Federal party.

"On one occasion my lamented friend, Thomas S. Grinké, addressing himself to Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, asked permission to put a question to him. The old General replied, 'Certainly, sir.'

" 'General,' said Grinké, 'we would like to know if the French Directory ever actually proposed anything like tribute from the United States to you, when Minister?'

" 'They did, sir,' he answered; 'the question was, What will the United States pay for certain political purposes? etc.'

" 'What was your answer, General?' asked Grinké.

" 'Not a sixpence, sir,' answered General Pinckney.

" 'Did you say nothing else, General?'

" 'Not a word, sir.'

" 'Was there nothing about millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute?'

"General P.—'I never used any such expression, sir; Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper did at a public meeting. I never did.'

" 'Did you ever correct the report of Mr. Harper's speech, General?'

" 'No, sir. The nation adopted the expression, and I always thought there would have been more ostentation in denying than in submitting to the report. The nation adopted it.'

"Grimké told me that he intended to ask the question, for he regarded the reported answer as gasconade, and in no way indicative of the English educated gentleman, as both the Pinckneys were.

"After General Pinckney's death the epitaph in St. Michael's Church (Charleston) was written by Charles Fraser, and the reply of millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute, is inserted. I remonstrated with Fraser, as he was present when General Pinckney emphatically denied it. Fraser said that he inserted it for the same reason General Pinckney himself gave for not making the denial public, viz: that the nation had adopted the expression, 'though he had never used it.' I thought Fraser wrong, and told him so, and I think now (1871) that it was a great error. The error will go down to posterity, but the truth may remain unknown."

"Alfred Huger was one of the most distinguished citizens of Charleston, and this letter would seem to settle beyond question the fact that General Pinckney was not the author of the oft-quoted sentiment."

In corroboration of the foregoing, the late Mr. Robert N. Gourdin once told Mr. Snowden that Messrs. Huger and Fraser had both told him that they had heard General Pinckney say that the expression used was, "Not a penny." Of course Mr. Gourdin's memory was a little at fault, and he substituted penny for sixpence. It is hardly probable that a man raised up to the use of English money would have said cent, which was a new coin to him. The following notes, contributed by Mr. Wm. C. Pennington, of Baltimore, a member of this Society, furnish further evidence of the correctness of Mr. Huger's statements:

From Select Works of Robert G. Harper, (Baltimore, 1814,) p. 281:

"The Directory detained Mr. Gerry, with a view, as he states in his letter to the President, of drawing him again into a discussion about a *loan*, in other words a *tribute*."

Page 384; Appendix No. 3: "When the envoys¹ adverted to other points, he recalled their attention perpetually to this; Gentlemen, said he, you do not speak to the point; it is money; it is expected that you will offer money. The envoys stood firm; they stated that they had no authority to treat about money. On this point there answer was, 'No, not a sixpence.' " Where did Mr. Harper get *his* authority for those assertions?

In the "American Statesman" series, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.) John Marshall, by Allan B. Magruder (1890) page 129: "A public dinner was given Marshall by members of both Houses of Congress, then in session. It was at this dinner" * * * "that the sentiment, so happily expressed, was offered and cordially welcomed—'Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute,' a sentiment so entirely in unison with the pulsations of every patriotic heart that it was eagerly caught up and quickly wafted through the length and breadth of the land, with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm." ² Who offered the sentiment? Certainly it must have been Mr. Harper.

On Friday afternoon, December 8th, a Memorial to the memory of late Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., LL.D., was unveiled in Grace Church.

The memorial is in the form of a white marble tablet, framed architecturally with half-hexagonal columns, supporting a lancet arch, cusped beneath and cinque foliated above, having ogee apex terminating in foliated finial. The whole measuring 3½ feet wide by 7½ feet high. It is entirely of white Italian marble, set up on the north wall of the east aisle of the church, and presents a most imposing and artistic appearance, and is the work of Mr. Thomas H. Reynolds.

On the tablet is the following inscription :

¹ Of whom Gen. Pinckney was one.

² Gen. Pinckney was at that time in France.

To the glory of God.
 In memory of our beloved rector,
 The Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
 D. D., LL. D.,
 Born in Beaufort, S.C., July 31, 1812.
 Made deacon, February 15, 1835.
 Ordained Priest October 28, 1836.
 Rector of St. James Santee, and Christ Church,
 Greenville, 1835-1845.
 Assistant Minister of Grace Church,
 1850-1854,
 and rector 1854-1898.
 Died at Flat Rock, N. C., August 12, 1898.
 Throughout a ministry of more than
 three-score years,
 He bore unchanging witness to the love of God,
 And preached with zeal that never faltered
 The glad tidings of redemption.
 Noble, loving and faithful,
 He even strove
 To raise the fallen, assure the doubting,
 Comfort the aged and the suffering,
 And rejoice with the young and ardent.
 Dignified and earnest from youth to age,
 Venerated and beloved in the community as in the church,
 He bore his part in all labors
 For education, learning and the civic weal,
 As a duty bequeathed to him by good men gone before.
 Not to perpetuate a name already illustrious
 Among the founders of the Republic,
 But to record a life of
 Honor, piety and public spirit,
 This memorial is placed by his sorrowing parishioners
 In the church where he ministered
 unto them
 During forty-eight years.
 "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the
 firmament and they that turn many to righteousness as the
 stars forever and ever." Daniel, xii, 3
 A. D. 1899.

The congregation of Grace Episcopal Church took early action, after the death of their venerable Rector and friend, in the summer of 1898, and placed the intended Memorial in the care of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. C. S. Gadsden, William A. Courtenay and E. H. Pringle. A circular letter sent to the members of the congregation worshipping there, was issued in November last, asking money offerings for this purpose, and was promptly and liberally responded to; one substantial contribution coming from a former but absent parishioner and his wife, was mailed in the far East, they being on an extended tour.

A difficulty was experienced at first in the want of a proper space and location in the chancel end of the church for this elaborate mural tablet. This was promptly disposed of by the Wardens and Vestry, in closing up a large doorway leading from the Vestry Room, and substituting a smaller one in a more convenient location, which enabled the committee to locate the tablet most advantageously. It stands in the north wall to the left of the chancel, at the head of the east aisle, the organ and choir stalls occupying the right hand or west side chancel. The advice of Mr. H. I. Hardenberg, of New York, who designed and built the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was sought as a suitable design.

The following was the programme of the services of unveiling: Gloria Patri; the Apostles' Creed; Prayers, first of the Prayers in Burial Service; Collect for Easter Even; Collect for All Saints' Day. II Corinthians, xiii, 14. Hymn 176. Unveiling. Address. Gloria in Excelsis. Benediction.

The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, of Richmond, Va., has published for distribution an interesting study of women, entitled, "Young Girls of the South," a paper read by Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess Buford, of Clarksville, Tenn.

The Roanoke Colony Memorial Association in a company incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, and its object

is to rescue from oblivion, and mark in a fitting way the site of the first settlement in the United States of the English speaking race—on Roanoke Island, in the eastern waters of North Carolina, in 1585 and 1587. The colonists who settled there in those years were sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, and on this island these colonists constructed Fort Raleigh, in 1585; there, on August 18th, 1587, (O. S.) was born Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parentage born in America; there, three days later, she was baptized, as Manteo, the friendly Indian Chief, had been on August 13th, 1587, one week before. The sad story of the abandonment and disappearance of the unfortunate Colonists is well known, but there is some reason to believe that their descendants may still be found among the tribe of "Croatan"—more properly "Hatteras"—Indians of Robeson County, N. C. When white people visited the spot for the first time after the disappearance of the settlers, the word "Croatan" carved on a tree, and the site of the settlement, were the only evidences of the English settlers left.

The Memorial Association's method of raising the memorial fund is unique. It is suggested that as Sir Walter Raleigh, who founded the Roanoke Colony, introduced into Great Britain the use of tobacco, that tobacco users only contribute the value of at least two or three cigars towards the memorial.

On December 14th last, the South Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution unveiled a tablet on the old Colonial Exchange (late the United States Post Office) at the foot of Broad Street, in Charleston.

The inscription on the tablet briefly tells the history of that building. The tablet is of bronze. It was ordered by Mr. E. T. Viett, and erected under his direction and supervision. The inscription reads as follows:

"On this site stood the Place of Arms or Guard Post of the early Colonists of South Carolina, 1680. Here were

imprisoned Stede Bonnet and other pirates 1718. This building was erected as an Exchange Custom House, 1767. Taxed tea was here stored and forcibly detained, and here the Provincial Congress assembled, setting up the first independent government in America, 1774. Patriotic men and women of the Revolution, during the British occupation of the city, were here incarcerated. The martyr, Isaac Hayne, was led hence to execution, 1781. President George Washington was here entertained by his grateful countrymen, 1791. This tablet was placed by the Sons of the Revolution, in South Carolina, 1899."

The Society celebrates its anniversary on the day of the evacuation of Charleston by the British troops; this event being recognized as an important one in the history of the Revolutionary War.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society originated in an accidental meeting in 1855, of several gentlemen, at one of those old homesteads, in the vicinity of Charleston, the name of whose former owner has been long connected with our history. The associations inspired by the occasion, suggested the formation of the present Society. The organization was effected, at a meeting held at the South Carolina Medical College, in Charleston, on June 2nd, 1855, by such well known Carolinians as Professors William J. Rivers and Frederick A. Porcher, Dr. James Moultrie, James L. Petigru, William Henry Trescott, B. R. Carroll, Richard Yeadon, George S. Bryan, Isaac W. Hayne, Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, Dr. John E. Holbrook, and others. From that time until October, 1899, the organization was kept up by a few students of history, and patriotic citizens who annually contributed a small sum to pay the storage on the Society's collections and incidental expenses. Occasionally there was a meeting, and at some of these meet-

ings papers were read, or addresses delivered. Occasionally there was money enough on hand to publish a paper or address in pamphlet form, and at times the fund was increased by private contributions or loans from members and a volume of original documents was published. In this manner the Society published between 1855 and 1899 five volumes of "Collections," and several pamphlets.

In October, 1899, it was decided to employ a Secretary and Treasurer, who should also perform the duties of Librarian, and open the library for the use of members. It was also decided to publish a quarterly magazine of history and genealogy, and to make efforts to increase the membership to a paying basis. The effort has accomplished wonders. From sixty-three members in October, the number has been increased to over two hundred, and it is hoped that by 1901 the Society will have five hundred members on its roll.

The following is a list of the members of the Society at present :

Abney, John R., Esq.,

317 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Adger, Miss William. . . 1109 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Adams, F. G.,

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Aldrich, Hon. James. Aiken, S. C.

Alston, Miss Rebecca. Mills House, Charleston, S. C.

Ansel, Hon. M. F. Greenville, S. C.

Appelt, Hon. Louis. Manning, S. C.

Armstrong, Col. James. Charleston, S. C.

Bacot, Hon. T. W. Charleston, S. C.

Barker, Major Theodore G. Charleston, S. C.

Barnwell, Professor Charles Heyward,

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Barnwell, J. L. Beaufort, S. C.

Barnwell, Hon. Joseph W. Charleston, S. C.

Beer, William, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.

Benet, Hon. W. C. Charleston, S. C.

Bolger, Hon. H. L. P. Charleston, S. C.
 Boyd, R. W., Esq. Darlington, S. C.
 Brawley, Hon. William H. Charleston, S. C.
 Brice, Hon. A. G. Chester, S. C.
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 Bull, H. deSaussure. Claremont, Sumter County, S. C.
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 Bulloch, Dr. J. G. B. Cheyenne Agency, S. D.
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 Charles, Hon. R. K. Darlington, S. C.
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 Clark, W. A., Esq. Columbia, S. C.
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 Coker, Hon. W. C. Darlington, S. C.
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Dargan, Hon. W. F. Darlington, S. C.
 Darlington, John J., Esq. Washington, D. C.
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 Davis, Colonel Zimmerman . . Tradd Street, Charleston, S. C.
 de Jersey, A. F. . . . 34 Rutledge Avenue, Charleston, S. C.
 della Torre, Professor Thomas.

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 de Tréville, Louis 1402 Senate Street, Columbia, S. C.
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 Dill, Joseph T. 19 Legaré Street, Charleston, S. C.
 Doscher, Berend 242 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.
 Drayton, Charles H. . . . 25 East Battery, Charleston, S. C.
 Ducker, C. G. 37 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.
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 Edwards, George B. Charleston, S. C.
 Egan, George W. Charleston, S. C.
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 Frost, Henry W. 53 South Bay, Charleston, S. C.
 Frost, W. B. 39 South Bay, Charleston, S. C.
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Middleton, John Izard P. O. Box 173, Baltimore, Md.

Miles, Dr. F. T. 514 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

Milwaukee Public Library Milwaukee, Wis.

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Möise, Albert L. . . 115 South 6th, Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Moss, B. H., Esq. Orangeburg, S. C.

Murdoch, James S. . . . 69 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.

New York Historical Society,

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New York Public Library New York City.

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 Snowden, Yates.....Charleston, S. C.
 South Carolina College Library.....Columbia, S. C.
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 Warnock, J. E. Milletville, S. C.
 Walker, General C. I. Charleston, S. C.
 Watson, Rev. E. O. 207 Calhoun Street, Charleston, S. C.
 Waul, General T. N. Neyland, Texas.
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 Wilmerding, Mrs. Mary A. Sewanee, Tenn.
 Wilson, M. W
 Bank of Charleston, N. B. A., Charleston, S. C.
 Wilson, Rev. Robert, D. D. Charleston, S. C.
 Wilson, Hon. Stanyarne. Spartanburg, S. C.
 Withers, I. L. Columbia, S. C.
 Witherspoon, B. J. Lancaster, S. C.
 Woods, C. A., Esq. Marion, S. C.
 Worcester Free Public Library. Worcester, Mass.
 Youmans, Colonel L. W. Fairfax, S. C.
 Youmans, Colonel LeRoy F. Columbia, S. C.
 Young, Colonel Henry E. Charleston, S. C.
 Young, Mrs. Virginia D. Fairfax, S. C.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Collections | of the | South-Carolina Historical Society.
| Volume I. | Published by the South-Carolina Historical
Society. | Charleston, S. C. | S. G. Courtenay & Co.,
| Booksellers, 9 Broad street. | 1857. \$2.00

8 vo. pp. vi + 307: Title verso copyright and printer's card, 11; officers of the society 1857—8 verso blank, 11; introduction, v-vi; contents verso blank, 11; address pronounced at the inauguration of the South-Carolina Historical Society, June 28, 1857, by F. A. Porcher, 1—17; a narrative of the capture of Henry Laurens, of his confinement in the Tower of London, &c. 1780, 1781, 1782, 18—83 verso blank: half title verso note, 11; list and abstracts of papers in the State paper office, London, relating to South-Carolina. Done under authority for the Historical Society of South-Carolina, 1857, 87—307.

Collections | of the | South-Carolina Historical Society.
| Volume II. | Charleston: Published by the South-Carolina
Historical Society. | 1858. \$2.00

8 vo. pp. 342: Title verso copyright and printer's card, 11; officers of the society, elected May, 1858 verso blank, 11; introduction v-vi; contents verso blank, 11; oration delivered on the third anniversary of the South-Carolina Historical Society, Thursday evening, May 27, 1858, by James Louis Petigru, president of the South-Carolina Historical Society, 9—21; journal of the Council of Safety for the Province of South-Carolina, 1775, 22—74; the French Protestants of Abbeville District, S. C. 1761-1765, 75—103; oration delivered on the first anniversary of the South-Carolina Historical Society, June 28, 1856, by J. Barrett Cohen, 104—117; list and abstract of papers in the State paper office, London, relating to South-Carolina. Done under authority, for the South-Carolina Historical Society. 1857 (Continued from vol. i.), 118—326; vocabulary of the Catawba language, with some remarks on its grammar. construction and pronunciation. By Oscar M. Leiber. State Geologist of S. C., 327—342.

Collections | of the | South-Carolina Historical Society.
| [Seal of Society.] | Volume III. | Charleston : | Published

by the South-Carolina Historical Society. | 1859. | Out of print.

8 vo. pp. 343: Title verso copyright and printer's card, 11; officers of the society, elected May, 1858 verso blank, 11; introduction verso blank, 11; contents verso blank, 11; oration delivered before the South-Carolina Historical Society, Thursday, May 19, 1859. By W. H. Trescot, Esq., 9—34; journal of the second Council of Safety, appointed by the Provincial Congress, November, 1775, 35—271; list and abstract of papers in the State paper office, London, relating to South-Carolina. Done under authority, for the South-Carolina Historical Society. 1857 (Continued from vol. ii.), 272—343.

Collections | of the | South Carolina Historical Society,
| Volume IV. | Charleston : | Published by the | South
Carolina Historical Society, | 1887.

Paper, \$2.00; cloth, \$3.00.

8 vo. pp. 178 + 30 + 35 + vii + 11 + 54: Title verso blank, 11 report of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1740, on the St. Augustine expedition under General Oglethorpe, 1—178; address delivered before the South Carolina Historical Society on their twenty-first anniversary, May 19, 1876, by William J. Rivers, Esq., 1—28; officers and members verso blank, 11; address delivered before the South Carolina Historical Society on their twenty-second anniversary, May 25, 1877, by J. J. Pringle Smith, Esq., 1—35; appendix to the foregoing, i-vii; half title verso blank, 11; memoir of Gen. Christopher Gadsden, by Prof. F. A. Porcher, 1—11; education in South Carolina prior to and during the Revolution. A paper read before the Historical Society of South Carolina 6th August, 1883, by Edward McCrady, Jun'r., 1—54.

Collections | of the | South Carolina Historical Society.
| Volume V. | Published by the South Carolina Historical
Society. | Charleston, 1897. | Printed for the Society by
| William Ellis Jones, book & job printer, | Richmond, Va.

Cloth, \$3.00; paper, \$2.00

8 vo. map, pp. 8 + xx + 523: Title verso officers 1885-6 and 1896-7, 11; preface, 3-4; errata and authorities cited, 5; papers omitted, 6-8; address delivered before the South Carolina Historical Society, May 18th, 1880, by Joseph W. Barnwell, a member. Dual governments in South Carolina, i—xx; the Shaftsbury papers and other records relating to Carolina and the first settlement on Ashley river prior to the year 1676. (Prepared for publication by Langdon Cheves, Esq., a member), 1—476; index, 476—523.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS :

Oration | delivered on the fifth anniversary | of the | South Carolina Historical Society, at | Hibernian Hall, in Charleston, | on | Wednesday evening, May 23, 1860. By | Thomas M. Hænkell. | Published at the request of the Society. | Charleston : | Steam power presses of Walker, Evans & Co., | No. 3 Broad and 101 East Bay streets. | 1860. 50c.

8 vo. pp. 34.

The | Historical Society, of South Carolina. | Papers—1889. | Memoir | of | Professor F. A. Porcher, | late President of the Society, | Charleston, S. C. | Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., printers, | 3 and 5 Broad and 117 East Bay streets. | 1889. 25c.

8 vo. pp. 6.

Report | of the | committee of the South Carolina Historical Society in the matter of pro | curing transcripts of the | Colonial records | of this State from the London record offices. | 3d October, 1891. | Charleston, S. C. | Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., printers, | 3 and 5 Broad and 117 East Bay streets. | 1891. 25c.

8 vo. pp. 14.

Publications | of the | South Carolina Historical Society | Journal of a voyage to Charlestown | in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. | Edited by | Prof. T. P. Harrison. | [Reprinted from Publications of the Southern | History Association, April 1898.] | Charleston S. C. | Published by the Society. | April, 1898. 50c.

8 vo. pp. 18.

Oration | delivered | on the third anniversary | of the | South Carolina Historical Society, | at | Hibernian Hall, in Charleston, | on | Thursday evening, May 27, 1858, | by |

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